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K. G. THOMAS. Co., O., July 20, 1849.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLIVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 5-NO. 5.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHO, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

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acter of the paper, it will be furnished six months, for fifty cents in advance; to all others seventy-five cents will be charged. No deviation from these terms.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of antislavery truth, with the hope that they will eith er subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends. Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor. All others to James Barnaby, Publishing Agent.

HINCHMAN & KEEN, PRINTERS.

THE BUGLE.

CONVENTION OF ANTI-SLAVERY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

MINUTES.

In pursuance of a call issued by direction of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, a Convention of the Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio was held in Berlin, Mahoning County, commencing on Friday, Sept. 21st, at 2 day for this morning. o'clock P. M., in the Great Tent, which was spread for the occasion on the premises of

The Convention having been called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Oliver Johnson was appointed President pro tem., and JAMES BAR-NABY and RACHEL W. THOMAS were elected Secretaries pro tem.

On motion of BENJAMIN S. Jones, the following persons were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention. with instructions to report at the opening session on Saturday: Benjamin S. Jones, Land Durmby, Allan Hiery, Jone D. Person

On motion of James Hambleton, the Committee to nominate officers was also inand to report at once. They reported the Marius R. Robinson, J. W. Walker, William to a speedy and ignominious grave, that then names of the following persons, who were Steadman, Truman Case, Allen Hisey, Anne it shall be followed by the coming of the stitute said Committee, viz:

Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; Eliza Heacock, Mahoning Co.; Emily R. Robinson, Stark Co.; Henry W. Curtis, Ashtabula Co.; W. W. Walker, Mercer Co., Pa.; Rachel W. Thomas, Stark Co.; James W. ence. Walker, Ashtabula Co.; Ann Eliza Lee, Portage Co.; Wesley Millissack, Carroll Co.; Ellen Thomas, Mahoning Co.

The President read letters addressed to the Convention by Frederick Douglass, Edward M. Davis and Mary Grew of Philadelphia, Hon. J. R. Giddings, John Smith, of Mecca, Trumbull Co., Sydney Howard Gray, Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and Abby Kelley Foster, of Worcester, Mass. These letters were received with evident marks of pleasure on the part of the

The Business Committee reported the pre-Amble and resolution marked II, which were discussed by Jones, Ware, Knox, Pillsbury, Carman, Wright and others.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock. The Convention having been called to or der, the Committee to nominate officers reported, and the persons nominated were elected as follows:

OLIVER JOHNSON, President.

Vice Presidents-ANN ELIZA LEE, JAMES HAMBLETON, MARY ANN DEMMING, JAMES DAVIS, JANE E. PAXSON. Secretaries .- RACHEL W. THOMAS, MOSES

Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts A. Editor of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter. Mr. May's letter was listened to with serious attention, and Mrs. Swisshelm's was followed by three hearty cheers.

The Business Committee submitted the preamble and resolutions numbered I. The preamble was taken up and each of its several specifications adopted; after which the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the preamble and resolution numbered II., and after being discussed by Samuel Brooke, Truman Case and others, they were adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

SATURDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M. After a song by a volunteer choir, SAMUEL BROOKE moved the appointment of a Com- ficial conduct; and

mittee of five to procure subscribers for the A. S. Bugle. The following persons were appointed accordingly: Samuel Brooke. Sarah Coates, Alexander Glen, Elizabeth Grisell, and Julia Shreve.

The resolution numbered III. was then taken up, and after being discussed by J. Elizabeth Jones, Henry W. Curtis, Allen adopted.

J. W. WALKER called attention to the Anti-Slavery Fair, which was held under the tent during the time of the Convention, and those present were earnestly invited to purchase the articles which the anti-slavery women had prepared.

On motion of SAMUEL BROOKE, Voted, that a Committee of Finance be appointed, to be nominated by the President to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 23, 1849. At 10 o'clock the Convention assembled, the audience having increased greatly since

The Chair nominated the following perons to constitute the Committee of Finance, and they were appointed: James Hambleton, Serepta Brown, James Barnaby, Caroline Grisell, Thomas Heighton.

The minutes of the two previous days having been read, the Convention proceeded to consider the preamble and resolutions relating to a Northern Free Republic, (numbered 1.) which had been made the order of the

On motion of B. S. Jones, it was voted, that the question upon the passage of the resolutions be taken at 12 o'clock.

The remainder of the forenoon was occupied with addresses by William Myers, Parker Piffsbury, Sarah Paxson, Jane Trescott and others, in favor of the resolutions, and John Woodruff in opposition; after which the resolutions were adopted by a hearty and almost unanimous vote. Adjourned.

1 o'clock, P. M. The Business Committee, through Parker Pillsbury, their Chairman, introduced the resolutions numbered from IV to X inclusive.

The resolutions before the Convention were now taken up and discussed by Parker son's remarks were called forth by the resolutions referring to the mob in Berlin twelve years since, by which he was so grossly abused. He spoke with great earnestness and power, and excited much feeling in the audi-

The resolutions were successively adopted by enthusiastic votes.

On motion, James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson, and J. Elizabeth Jones were appointed a Committee under the third resolution of the series numbered I.

On motion of B. S. Jones, voted, that the letters addressed to the Convention be published with its proceedings.

On motion of C. S. S. GRIFFING, it was voted, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Young People of Ohio, explanatory of the principles and purposes set forth in the preamble and resolutions numbered 1; and Parker Pillsbury, James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson, and J. Elizabeth Jones were appointed said Committee.

PARKER PILLSBURY then made a brief, but most thrilling Address, congratulating the Convention upon the harmony of its proceedings, and urging its members to fidelity and perseverance in the high moral position they

SARAH COATES also spoke briefly, and in language which, appropriate as it was to the parting hour, excited the deepest and holiest feelings of the immense throng that filled every part of the tent.

After a few words from the President, expressive of the joy and satisfaction which the Letters were then read from Samuel May, proceedings of the Convention had awakened in his mind, and exhorting the members S. Society, and Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, to fidelity in the performance of their duties to the slave at home, the Convention adjourn-

> OLIVER JOHNSON, Pres't. RACHEL W. THOMAS, Secretaries. Moses Townsend,

RESOLUTIONS.

For preamble and resolutions numbered see Address in subsequent column.] II. Whereas, It is professedly a fundamental principle in this Republic that the govern-

ment shall be of the majority; and Whereas, Each voter unites in himself, as supreme sovereign, all the Legislative, Judicial and Executive power, holding his elected or appointed agents bound to administer the government in accordance with his views,

and not their own; and Whereas, The U.S. Constitution is the book of instructions from the voter, by which his agents are to be governed in all their of-

ted under the authority and protection of the government, are perpetrated by the individ-

ual voters; therefore

Resolved, That all the Rapes, Robberies and Murders inflicted upon the 3,000,000 of unprotected slaves, under the authority and defence of the government, are inflicted by each and every individual voter; and he should be held as much responsible at the Hisey, Parker Pillsbury, and others, was bar of justice and humanity, as if he himself had personally committed these wrongs upon the most eminent white citizens, male or female, who enjoy the full protection of the

> III. Resolved, That Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, and all voters under the U.S. Constitution, must necessarily pledge themselves to their slaveholding confederates, and to one 1. That they will sustain the right to hold

property in man, by allowing slaveholders political power in proportion to the number of their slaves. 2. That they will never secrete nor defend

the runaway slave from his master. 3. That they will defend the oppressor against the oppressed, the spoiler against the spoiled, the ravisher against the victim.

4. That they will never exert their politieal power to abolish Slavery in the States. 5. That they will hold every slave responsible to their government, while they allow them no protection either in their rights or

6. That they will sanction and defend violations of the rights of Property, Liberty and Life by slaveholders, which they will punish with the dungeon or with death when com-

7. That they will regard as crimes worthy of death in slaves, what in their owners they honor and applaud as the highest virtues. 8. That while the testimony of the slave shall never be admitted against his master. they will give full credence to the testimony

of the master against the slave. 9. That they sanction and will help execute every slave law in every slave State. 10. That there is not and never shall be one spot of "Free Soil" under their jurisdic-

tion, on which the slave may stand secure

against the claim of his master. IV. That this Convention is full of joy at the declining state of American Religion, as seen in the absence of Revivals, the drooping condition of all the popular Churches, and the utter extinction of many of them; the small number of candidates for the ministry at the Theological seminaries, and the frequency with which ministers escape from the sectarian pul-

on the hearts, the hopes and happiness of shall crown our labors or death release us from millions of slaves, whose enslavement it has so long sanctified by its fellowship, its ser-Pillsbury, J. Elizabeth Jones, B. S. Jones, mons and prayers, shall end, and it shall sink kingdom of righteousness and peace, when man shall no more lift up the sword or the shackle against his fellow man, when a slave or slaveholder shall be no more known, but when, emphatically, "Every man in every face shall meet a brother and a friend."

V. Resolved. That while it must be recorded, to the disgrace of the town of Berlin, that it is the only place in the Free States in which a faithful advocate of the slave's cause has encountered the martyrdom of a chat of tar and feathers, so also will it be recorded to its honor, that it was the place in which was held in peace and quietness the first great Convention of the Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio; and that, in view of the great change of public opinion indicated by these facts, we are encouraged to persevere in our efforts for the regeneration and disenthralment of the whole land from the

crimes and pollutions of Slavery. VI. Resolved, That we unitedly express our gratitude to God, that our brother MARIUS R. Robinson, who so nobly endured the martyrdom before alluded to, is this day with us not only in spirit but in person, and ready to endure with us the labors and the perils by which alone the chains of the Slave can be

VII. Resolved, That, next to the living speaker, the Press is the most potent instrumentality for the promotion of a moral and philanthropic enterprise; that without this agency it is vain to expect that the public mind can be enlightened in regard to the evils of Slavery, and the people aroused to a sense of their duties to the bondman; and that this Convention heartily commends The Anti-Slavery Bugle to the support of the Abolitionists of Ohio and the West, and would urge it upon them as a duty to adopt the most vigorous measures for extending its cir-

VIII. Whereas, The American Anti-Slavery Society has authorized its General Agent or the region West of the Alleghanies to collect from all its friends One Dollar each, 19 be expended in the West: and

Whereas, The friends of the Society in the East, when applied to, have generally responded to the call; and

Whereas. It is of the utmost importance to our cause to keep as many agencies in the field as possible, not only in this State and Western Pennsylvania, but, if the means can be supplied, to extend our operations into Michigan and Northern Indiana; therefore

Resolved, That we will not permit ourselves to be exceeded in devotion to the cause by those living at a distance from the field of operations, but will cheerfully respond to the call upon us; and we urge every Abolitionist in the West to contribute, if in his power, at least One Dollar for this pur-IX. Resolved, That while we do not re-

gard the unavoidable use of slave-grown produce as a violation of principle, we neverthe less believe that our decided preference should be given to the products of free labor wherever and whenever practicable; and that to refuse to do so, under such circumstances, does, in our opinion, countenance and sustain the slave power.

this Civention be given to those friends in Berlii whose generous and abundant hospitalitie have done so much to make this occasion one never to be forgotten: and while we goin our way rejoicing at the glorious prospet before us, we leave with them our heartit wishes that their constant and unvaried indness and attention to us may in no wip lose a full reward.

To the Toung People of Ohio, on the Formation of a Northern Republic:

At a overflowing Convention of Young Peoph and others, held at Berlin, in Mahoning (junty, on the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third of the present month, the fillowing Preamble and Resolutions were manimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The perpetuity and extension of the Slive system in the United States have been and stil are the highest consideration of the Federal Gerernment; and

WHEREAS, To accomplish these purposes, many milions of dollars have been extorted from the North and expended upon lands for Slave States, or in the butchery and banishment of thousands of Indians from their homes, that their soil, too, might be plundered for the same unhalbwed design; and

WITEREAS, This nation, in all its political par-ties, and in all the leading denominations of reigion, has sanctioned and sanctified these fearful atrocities, by accepting the spoils and exending over them the bloody shield of the Anerican Constitution; and

WITHEAS, The political parties are all united blood-stained and blood-cemented Union with tyrants and man-stealers, "however bounded," r wherever Slavery may be extended; and

ces of the nation are equally true in their loyalty and allegiance to this Confederacy, so foul with many abominations; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we, the Young Men and Women of Ohio and elsewhere, in Convention assembled, deeply and solemnly impressed by the fearful degeneracy, the alarming disregard of justice, the entire prostration of national con-science under which such evils have been perpetrated, and earnestly desirous to save ourselves from the burdens of taxation, ignominy and guilt under which the Northern States have so long suffered as a consequence of their unholy alliance with Slavery and the South, we do now, to Justice, Liberty and Humanity; and on this altar we consecrate ourselves to the great work onstor all the rights for which his nature and in this work we will never tire until victory

And Resolved, 2d, That since our government has become thus destructive of the ends of Liberty, an engine of torture and slavery to millions, ting sun. Ask not where it is; ask rather vernment, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, shall seem most likely to secure a full equality of the blessings of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; and with full confidence in the integrity of our purpose and the justice of THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF THESE UNITED STATES, and the friends of a New Confederacy of Northern States, where there shall be No Union with Slaveholders, but where there shall ever FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR AND FREE MEN. And from this great and glorious Conrention, we proclaim it as our unalterable purpos and determation to live and to labor for a Disse lution of the present Union by all LAWFUL and UST, though BLOODLESS and PACIFIC MEANS, and for the formation of a New, Northern Republic hat shall be such not in name only, but in full,

iving reality and truth. And we do hereby invite and entreat all the young people of Ohio, and the friends of Justice, unite with us in laboring for so glorious and ho-

ly an object. And Resolved, 3d, That this Preamble and these Resolutions be signed by the officers of this Convention; and forwarded, under the direction of a Committee for that purpose, to such of the principal Editors of public Journals, Members ongress, and other officers in the government, and to such other persons as shall be

deemed proper, in every part of the Union. And it was farther voted, that the subscribers be a Committee to prepare AN ADDRESS to the Young Men and Women of Ohio, expressive of the views of the Convention on this most important and momentous subject. In the discharge of this solemn duty, we do most devoutly invoke Divine aid and illumi-

Born as we have been, in a land boasting of Liberty, and bloody with despotism, and living in an age rocking with revolutions, prophetic of a new and brighter dispensation, a Millennium of Freedom, for which the nations have long waited, and assuming the high trusts of moral and intelligent beings, which necessarily devolve on each successive generation, we cannot be insensible that the claims of our age upon us, are of no ordinary character. How to discharge them in a manner honorable to ourselves, and acceptable to that Power to whom all Dominions are accountable, should be a most solemn inquiry.

to the dark and desperate designs of Slavery, until, in the language of John Quincy Adams, "slaveholding, slave-breeding and slavetrading have formed the whole foundation of its policy-and a knot of slaveholders give the law, and prescribe the policy of the country."

X. Asolved, That the unfeigned thanks of power upon the Northern States. The his- ghosts of 40,000 Mexicans, whose blines tory of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but In the name and strength of Omnipotence, a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed the very odiousness of the scheme would forever be a full security against its success. Nor could any warning voice of the abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Piuneer of Freedom, annointed from on high, foresaw its accomplishment; and, as with the inspiration of prophecy in olden time, he predicted it with most unerring certainty, and all the dread consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do it?" and the Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But in time the fell deed was seen to be inevitable. The North, for once, was alarmed -all political parties, all religious associations, all pulpits and all presses united in a stern resistance. Lyceums debated, Conventions protested, Legislatures resolved, the people petitioned, and the pulpits prayed against the impending catastrophe. The non-slaveholding States hung up their unanimous indignation and hostility as a cloud charged with blazing thunder, in the Northern sky. But Slavery did but touch that cloud with its magic wand, and all its bolts were conducted harmless at her feet, the door of the Union was opened, and Texas, with shricking slaves in thousands, was admitted to the sisterhood of States; while the power at whose fiat she came, uttered the baptismal blessing, for me, many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.

Thus triumphant, why or what should it ever fear? What exaction may not now be made? Our Southern boundary then took wing, who shall say where it will be staid? Slavery is now supreme. Like a mighty gisnows of the North, and its feet bathed in the perpetual flowers of the sunny South. Its left hand grasps the rising, its right the setcompelling the entire people to be slaveholders or where it is not. If you ascend up into the Mexico, behold it is there. If you take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost part of Oregon, even there, too, you shall behold it-for there is, in all our domain, no darkness nor shadow of death where we can hide ourselves from its accursed omnipresence. It is high as heaten, what can we do?-deeper than hell, what can we know! It has demolished the shrines which Catholicism had reared to Freedom in the Halls of the Montezumas, and in their stead its own altars already reck with the blood of human victims, and the slave auctioneer's stand shall soon rise at their side.

And by the terms of the Constitution, ev ery bayonet must be burnished, and every word sharpened, to defend them. Even the feeble muttering of the Free Soil party contemplates no resistance to the will of the inajority, when once its behest is known.-"Our Union, however bounded," is its cry-Our glorious Constitution," no matter tho it be written in the blood of untold millions of slaves, and covers a vawning gulf of slave territory, bounded south by the straits of Ma-

By the terms of the Federal Compact, the people are all bound in chains in its behalf, nd our rulers in fetters of iron. Constitutions, laws, army, navy, religion, learning, wealth, manufactures, commerce, all are the armament of this dire institution. It controls all-our laws sanction, our religion sanctifies, and our swords defend it. In puruit of its fugitives, it screams over our railroads, and leaps in lightning along the telegraphic wires. In our own State of Ohio, it ounts a Van Zandt to his grave, and plunders others of their money by thousands for the crime of taking the flying stranger in, in express obedience to the command of God. snatches its victims from our very hearthstones, and we are bound to yield them up, though they are the wives of our bosoms or the sisters of our love. So reads the bloody bond, which all our rulers are sworn solemnly to observe and execute.

From such a covenant, before High Heaven, we declare ourselves to be absolved; and from henceforth we are the friends and advocates of a new Northern Republic. The age, already white with ripening Revolutions, demands it of us. The shricks of three million slaves. their toil unpaid, their flesh wasted with whips and branding-irons, their minds deting the unhallowed demands of the slave of most damned lust, all demand it. The us the morning stars should nog together. We

bleach on the soil we plundered from thems screaming from the unseen world, they, foo, demand it. Humanity, Justice, God and all Nature demand it nor shall it be in vain.-WE WILL BE FREE.

Our warfare shall not be one of violence: No confused noise, nor garments rolled in blood, shall mark our progress. With the immortal O'Connell, we believe no Revolution is worth the slaughter of our enemiesnor can true liberty thus be achieved. France bathed her Revolution in the bleed of 15,000 of her people on the fatal twenty-second of June, and rose up from the terrible baptism searcely better than a military despotism; and her bastard liberty, the vet out of its swaddling bands, crept to the banks of the Tiber to humble the brave Italians, who had risen in heroic, though mistaken struggle, against a tyranny of centuries, the most terrible the world had ever seen.

The mighty Kossuth invoked in vain the god of battles," and Hungary has fallen, probably to rise no more. "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," is a bruth which history has confirmed from long before it was uttered by a voice from Heav-

While the nations are thus marshaling for the struggle, the whirlwind, the earthquake & the fire, be it ours to appeal to the still small voice of the Spirit of Truth, which is alone the power of the living God. With the mild arms of truth and love, with an unshaken adherance to the Right, with souls unspotted with the guilt of supporting, by vole or oath, that ebvenant with death which binds in unholy alliance these United States, with an unalierable determination to sever, as far as possible, all social, political, commercial and religious union with man-stealers and their fellow-tyrants, we shall be invulnerable -- we shall be

Thus planted on the principles of immutable Justice, we shall stand like a rock in mid ocean, against which the billows of ages have beat in valu. Thus planted, we will be swift witnesses against every oppressor. And the light of a true life, consecrated

mine all within the orbit of our influence. Political party and sectarian distinctions, as now observed, we should abjure forever. Whig, Democrat, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, or other sectarian names, should hence forth be obsolete, and blotted from every dic tionary under beaven, and bereafter regarded as the names of the grand instrumentality by which we have been held subscryient to the slave power under the government and religion of the country.

To accomplish our purpose, the shall seek to change the popular sentiment by every lawful and proper means-associations formed, agents sent forth, the press with its thous and trumpet-tonglies, these should be prommeht ainbng our instrumentalities. And whenever the wished-for period arrives that the people of Ohio can be brought to repentance of their league with thieves and robbers, we have the recorded declaration of the highest Judicial tribunal in the land, that by refusing to elect Senators to Congress we sever the Union without a struggle

For a consummation so glorious, who would not labor even unto death? And if we achieve no higher end, we do, at least, cleanse our own hands and garments from the blood of the slave. We say to the Southern oppressor, Henceforwara we stand for the spoiled against the spoiler, the victim against her brutal ravisher. From this time our cry is, ".Nd Union with Slavery nor Staveholders." Should we be summoned to "suppress tomestic violence" between you and your stares, our swords shall never drink the blood of the bondman.

Who can doubt that if Northern meil would thus dare sever the Union which binds this Confederacy together, all Heaven would wait to bless and ratify the deed? Justice and Humanity, Reason and Conscience, demand it. And yet they delay. They trend ble at the consequences, though they would be the serenest smiles, the best benisons of

Severed from that corpse of dissolving de truction at the South, and with a Northern Republic, with Free Soil indeed, with Free Labor indeed, and Free Men indeed, how glorious, how transcendantly destruble should be our condition. Our enterprize and industry are even fibw without a parallel-our economy and temperance have not been exceeded. Join to these all the inexhaustible resources of wealth which Nature has scattered on every hill, opened in every valley, and spread out on every plain and prairie between the two oceans, and how som hight we become the wonder of the world. We should sit Queen among the nations. Every wilderness should be made to blossom as the graded, their chastity shivering in the arms rose. Every desert should shout for joy. Over

But even should none of these millennial glories attend such a triumph of Justice, still the duty of separation is not the less imperious. What though the day which saw our deep repentance should also witness all the woes that cowardice and cupidity have ever predicted? Still the voice of the Omnipotent, louder than all the thunders of heaven, demands that our covenant with death be disannulled, that our agreement with hell be

What though it should baptize the South deep in blood-what though smoking towns and desolated plantations should robe her in a pall black as the midnight of despair, still from Nature's depths and the deep heart of God, the command is, " Fiat justitia, ruat calum,"-be Justice done though the heavens

What are States and Nations when opposed to the triumphs of Justice? Let them perish. Better far were it, than that Slavery should endure, if enterprise and industry were palsied forever, and national prosperity numbered with things that are no more-better that commerce wrap itself in its own shrouds and hide in the deepest caverns of the Ocean-better that all thrones and dominions perish together-rather let kings turn suicides and queens be mad, and dizzy empires go recling to the ground-as soon let God and all Nature give up the ghost. Let Justice be done and Righteousness prevail, though it bury every continent in the Universe in undistinguished ruin.

Young Men and Women of Ohio! such are the demands of the passing age upon you. Shall they be nobly and heroically met? It is a glorious warfare we are called to wage. It is Truth and Humanity, Justice and Liberty, on the one side, and Oppression and Tyranny, bloody with guilt and hoary with age, on the other; and our weapons are all stored in the arsenals of heaven.

Shall we gird on the celestial panoply?-Thus armed, who can withstand us? If bold and faithful, if honest and true to our high trust, one of us shall indeed chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.

Then let us arise and go forth to the conflict. We may not all live to see the consummation of our high hopes, but the reward of the faithful is sure. Tyranny may triumph for an hour, but as the Lord God of Heaven liveth, no weapon that is formed against us shall long be suffered to prosper. PARKER PILLSBURY,

JAMES BARNABY, OLIVER JOHNSON, J. ELIZABETH JONES, SALEM, County of Columbiana,

September 24th, 1849.

LETTERS.

From Sydney Howard Gay.

OLIVER JOHNSON: My Dear Friend-I wish it were in my power to reply in person rather than by letter to the kind invitation you send me, on "Tis" behalf of your Committee, to attend the onmonsts of Ohio. It is something more than the silent pledge of that night. Your great gathering now represents the Anti-Slavery cause at this moment, as our little monthly meeting then did the cause of ten years ago. time, of money, of ease, of reputation, too first part of the command, and keep my I have, on that account, less to do now than rest altar ever erected by God for the offerthen. They lose the race who stop short of the goal whether near its beginning or its

end. That you, in Ohio, mean to come in winners is very evident. Will your Convention pardon me a word of exhortation in place of the usual declamamation which is thought appropriate for letters written for such an occasion? You are fortunate, probably, in bringing together the Abolitionists in larger numbers than at any previous time; do not separate until you have done more for the cause than has ever been done before in your State. I know that the principles of Anti-Slavery will be set forth clearly and eloquently, and that all will go home from your meeting more deeply impressed than ever with their truth, more firmly persuaded of their duty in maintaining and spreading them, their faith, in every way, quickened and confirmed, and their zeal and energy strengthened and increased. This is a great deal, but it is not all. It is the foundation upon which to erect the building, but it is not the building itself. The edifice you mean to erect will not rise above that foundation unless every worker goes to his place not only determined to do the work, but with a clear understanding of what his share of it is to be, and with a firm conviction that however silent and solitary his labor may be, there are thousands working like him alone, that each is necessary to all and all to each, and that the sum of their labor only will make a complete whole. In one word-ORGANIZE. Establish throughout the length and breadth of your State a complete communication with each other, from one central point, so that the necessities of any section, however remote or unenlightened, may never be unknown or unbeeded, and all that is done, be it a great thing or a small one, may be done with the will and the might of the whole. Moral power, with us, is every thing, but we want physical power as well; and that moral powis increased by concentration, as that physical power cannot exist without it, is as true as Arithmetic. No great enterprise was Men and Women of Ohio, is before me. ever conducted to a successful issue without have no words to tell you how glad I should

measure, disregarded. I pray you consider this matter; and when your Convention separates, may it not disti-Slavery movement in your State. I say such a monkey-show—the acts upon life's it is not less worthy of our love, our veneravidual atoms, but be considered in perennial session all over the State, in the ho of every one of its members, to be filled dead and buried. The glorious cause now with faith and good works till Slavery be abolished. I remain, your friend,

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1849.

From Abby Kelley Foster.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 10, 1849. Dear Friend: You invite me, on behalf of your Committee, to meet the Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio in Convention, on the 21st, 22d and 23d instant. My present duties lie in the uncultivated field of Eastern New York, whose stubborn soil has scarcely been broken by the anti-slavery My entire energies are demanded there. Personally I cannot be with you, but my warmest sympathies will be there. Can we be separated from those in the West with whom we have toiled, and wept, and rejoiced, and who are still, with us, engaged in earnest labor for the same object? No.-Their labors are ours, and ours are theirs, and we are with them oftener than the morning. The purer moral atmosphere engendered by their efforts mounts upward, and, rolling over the Alleghanies, embraces that which flows from the Atlantic coast west- OLIVER JOHNSON: ward, and mingling makes fitter breath for a freer, rising generation. I rejoice that this important Convention is

called at such a time. "Tis the best time.—
For the spirit that is fully baptized into the sufferings of the slave, and sees the heaevery interest of the country, can find no good things of this world for usto stand in our work. When a National election is pending, and the entire moral and intellectual heavens are obscured by the clouds of pas- love to man. sion, of prejudice and of party strife, we labor to little effect. But when the tempest has spent itself, and the clouds have passed away, in the clear light of reason and the calm reign of conscience, the word of the abolitionist falls with incalculable force. The wishes. politician appeals to the passions and prejudices of a people, exciting their bitterest animosities, and by these means seeks to carry his point. It answers his purpose, for 'tis temporary success he aims at. No such work is ours. We seek to establish freedom for a nation. A people are free in proportion as they are intelligent and virtuous,-Hence, ours is a reformation whose foundations are to be laid in the hearts of the masin the cool of the day, when the fever of the political debauch is passed off, we approach this people.

And not only because the din of political excitement is hushed is this a season peculiarly adapted to succeed our efforts, but the first impediments that stood in our path have been removed. The Nation is thoroughly aroused. There is no nook or corner so se cluded that some ray of anti-slavery light has not penetrated it. We have the ear of the people as never heretofore. They know they cannot stave off this question. The cause has acquired so much momentum in its onward course, that we are carried forward of its own force. And again, since the assignment of Liberty party into the hands of the unequivocating Free Soil party, there is no hypocritical faction to mislead the true-hearted but unwary.

Here then we stand-our camp purged of traitors—our pathway to the enemy cleared up-our strength vastly increased by the stern discipline of former service-and last, not least, our enemies on every hand, North and South, East and West, thrown into utter confusion and in violent conflict with each

'Tis ours, then, at this ausniciounergy and perseverance than at any former time.

By the purity of our hands from the slaves' ten years since when, calling myself by that blood, contrasted with the blood-guiltiness of name, I met for the first time, with a small their oppressors, we must shame them into never take any active part in a public meet- this people in the Anti-Slavery cause, and tive town, and I know of no decade celebra- we melt theirs. By the enlightenment of our gathering of any kind. I am constitutionally tion of that event that I should so much like understandings must we dispel the darkness unfit for exciting scenes, and have a spevigorous Abolitionists of the West, in one our own purity, to the fervor of our own love, I was brought up after the strictest manner of their great, enthusiastic, out-door meetings, and to the amount of our own intelligence, of the law, a Pharisee-taught that women shall our enterprise be accelerated.

Fellow laborers! let us bend ourselves to ings of his children.

Yours, for a speedy jubilee, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER.

From Hon. J. R. Giddings.

JEFFERSON, Sept. 8, 1849.

My Dear Sir: I tender you thanks for the kind invitation tendered me to attend the Convention of Young Men and Women to be held in Berlin on the 21st inst. I regret to say that prior engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you on that That we differ in regard to the measures most like to attain the speedy triumph of our object, the relief of the oppressed and the elevation of our race, is most true. But that difference renders me at all times more anxious to meet and compare views with you on the subject which now absorbs

the public mind. While I regard you as a fellow-laborer in the great field of philanthropy, I am not permitted to dictate the manner in which you shall perform your work. My salutation shall rather be, "work on, and work ever," until our labor shall be accomplished, and we be permitted to retire to our rest.

The points of difference between us increase my desire to be at your meeting; an interchange of sentiment might encourage and strengthen us, and prove mutually beneficial.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you that the Cause of Humanity is progressing with a rapidity hitherto unknown among us. Please accept for yourself and Committee the assurance of my high regard.

Yours, for the oppressed, J. R. GIDDINGS. OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq.

From Frederick Douglass. ROCHESTER, 4th Sept., 1849.

My Dear Johnson: Your kind letter, honoring me with an invitation to be present at co-operation, and it is preeminently the fault | be to attend that Convention—nor how much | equal humanity. of Abolitionists that in theirs it is, in a great I regret my inability to do so. It is indeed soul-cheering to observe the activity and spir-New Organized Anti-Slavery in Ohio or else- scarce knows whether to laugh or cry. where. That, if it ever did exist, is now

everything that opposes the hi and Heavenevery success in spreading Anti-Slavery truth in Ohio. Yours, most sincerel

FREDERICK DUGLASS.

From Edward M. Deis. PHILADELPHIA, 8th m. 30, 1849.

Dear Friend-Thine of the 5th is before me. I am glad you are gettingip a Convention for the Young People. A nw generation has grown up since one was hed in this part of the country, and I judge it iso with you.

How I would like just to see the folks of your region! Do you know I lave always pictured them as looking and vorking upcannot possibly leave. You have my best

Yery truly, E. M DAVIS.

From Jane G. Swisshem.

SWISSVALE, Sept. 1th, 1849. OLIVER JOHNSON:

Dear Sir-I am truly grateful br the kind slavery community. It appears to me so right, the soundest morality, and the purest like a dream of Utopia to think of a town, religion. or settlement, where most of the people are opposed to Slavery, and in favor of nothing but actual observation could make in such a place. I should like to see your Convention—to see a great crowd of people It is a fast day you are going to have, holy, and acceptable unto the Lord-such an one judging the fatherless, and pleading for the widow-the remembering those who are in bonds as bound with them, are the oblations of the incense of which he will not weary; and I would I could make one in this worshipping assembly. I would my aspirations could ascend in a cloud with those of kindred spirits to besiege the throne of

To hear the prisoner's mourning groan, And free them that are doomed to die.'

This is all I should have to do or say, except to see and hear those I might meet. I should keep silence in churches, and altho' my husband utterly refuses, and has always this vast work. Let us count no sacrifice of refused, to teach me at home, still I obey the For my own part, however, I do not feel that great to be laid on this highest, noblest, pu- mouth shut in church, except when singing commences, and then, instead of being silent, make as much noise as possible. this is strictly Orthodox, although as plainly anti-scriptural as preaching, praying or lecturing can be, it passes muster with the Orthodoxy, and I avoid being classed with outside barbarians, like——no matter whom, Maybe, friend Johnson, thee and thy friends can make the application.

I observe that one-half your Committee are women. This is a precious state of affairs! Where are Mr. Masculine Prerogatives, Mrs. Propriety, and Miss Feminine Delicacy? Do none of them ever visit that region? Women making arrangements for a public Convention! Why, yes, to be sure! They might cook, make flags, sweep out a church to meet in, decorate a stand for speakers, kiss the distinguished visiters, make a feature in the landscape, and do any amount of hurrahing; but to be regularly appointed, official members-to meet in a Committee of arrangements on equal terms with members of limited in the true Anti-Slavery idea. The the wiser sex, is positively startling—can't see how they can possibly get through without a pair of pantaloons for each. Women, too, will get up and speak in your Convention, just as if they had any right to talk, publicly, about land of being publicly sold on the auction block! Do the women out there not know that this Slavery question is political? Even your Disunion view is political, for you aim at annulling a great political contract. Well, what right have women to meddle with politics? Maybe they argue that keeping the any other great principle, in a time of real Sabbath is politics, inasmuch as it is enforand bounden duty to contribute her time, tudes, but it is not at such a time, nor under gotten away off the dishwashing, drawling, Slavery, the "sum of all villanies," because dressing globe that has so long been assignities it is not prudent and popular to do so, we the contemplated Convention of the Young ed to her use. If this old earth continue to may be sure that the ties which bind him to turn round after this, we shall very likely all any other professedly good and religious ob-

son, to the Convention of friends with whose of Lowell, "God's new Messiah," and tho' it which characterize the Old Organized An- object I so fully sympathize. This world is it be "despised and rejected of men" afresh, price paid for it. If we have betrayed inno-

-the overthrow of Slavery-my heart is growing State, who meet with you as the rests upon the shoulders of men and women with you. Your particular plan does not foes of Slavery, and the friends of God, rightwho honor principle more than men-and strike me as the best or most practicable; ly discern the high and holy work to which who are resolved to fight the battle of Free- but thus far I agree with you: The value of they are called, and welcome right heartily

ing neither to the right nor e left—attacking Church and State, Constition and Government, principalities and powers, and est secured by abolishing the Union, let it go. Let them "arm themselves with the mind of wickedness in high places, ming war upon No political advantage can compare with the Christ "-it is an armor of surest proof-even blessing of freedom. I entertain no fear of with an unflinching devotedness to the truth, being identified with your objects and aims; with a fearless spirit in defending the right, without compromise and whout concealment. With this class I am pud to be continued thought more could be accomplished for hu-As our old Anti-Svery Pioneer manity by laboring with the Disunionists, I tempter, with a hope which shall hold them once said, in a speech of his | New York, would be with them. They are the advance- up though they stand alone in a region of unguard of Liberty's army, and the Great Com- believers. Let them be the true soldiers, who Garrison Abolitionist. I me close, for I mander appears to have assigned my place shall take up the cross of Christ. What cross write in haste, by wishing the onvention all in the rear. I shall do what little I can here, do the nominal Christians of the day take up? the harmony consistent with he Speech, and if that should only be to bring water to those Let them bless the land, and honor themat work, while to you who are in active ser- selves before God, by receiving the whole vice I say, Work on in hope of a peaceful faith of Anti-Slavery, and enlisting with that emancipation, if you can. The West India band whom God shall make mighty to pull slaves were peacefully emancipated, and possibly ours may be; but for many years I have expected a closing scene of blood.

Your fellow-servant and co-worker,

Yours, in haste. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

From Samuel May, Jr.

Возтох, Sept. 14, 1849. My Dear Friend: I have received the kind invitation, which you say you were instruct-We old folks must not presumto do all the ed to convey to me by the Committee of Arvy curse that lies on his oppressors and on work. It is absorbing too muclof the really rangements, to attend the Young Men's and Women's Anti-Slavery Convention in Ohio, time for inaction, yet we cannot fail to see the way of those younger. Lonsider it a to be held the 21st of this month and followthat there are seasons peculiarly adapted to privilege to work in the Anti-Lavery field. ing days. Though it is quite out of my pow-What a blessing it has been to pany of us; er to accept the invitation, and in bodily indeed to all who have gone int it from a presence be with that interesting assembly convened for so holy and unselfish a purpose, yet I sensibly feel the honor which your invitation implies, and would gladly convey to every anti-slavery heart in your ward? I should like to see if itis so, but I Convention the assurance of my sincerest sympathy, and of my deepest interest in their labors.

The Anti-Slavery Cause, like true Christianity, requires the devotion, and is adapted to enlist the sympathies of every person, of whatever condition, and at whatever period of life. It can dispense with the aid of no honest and good heart, and furnishes ample scope for the best powers of every such one. invitation you have sent me, or your own Still, it seems peculiarly gratifying and pecuaccount and on behalf of your Committee, to liarly encouraging when we see the young attend your Convention. I desire so much men and women of our land pledging the ses, for it must be permanent. Therefore, to go to Salem, that it is painful to say I freshness of their powers, the unhackneyed shall not be able to go. The present state of impulses and convictions of their natures, to our family requires my presence at home. Yet I want to visit the Western Reserve, self, to an extent which none other does or just to see the phenomenon of an anti- can in this land, the elements of the strictest

For I believe, my dear Sir, and it is a faith which has been steadily gaining strength doing anything for its overthrow, that within me for the past ten years, that the Christianity of this age-certainly so far as me realize its existence. I never was the Nation is concerned—is in the Anti-Slavery cause. In this cause I recognize the closest moral and spiritual identity with the leaving their business, and coming together religion taught by Jesus, the Messiah of God, to devise ways and means to "undo the hea- and by his devoted disciples. Its principles vy burdens, and let the oppressed go free." are the same,—its foundations in the eternal principles of righteousness and justice, the same,-the weapons with which it strives, as He has chosen-such an one as He will and expects to conquer, the same, the chief accept. Efforts to elevate mankind—the opposition, the most desperate obstacles with which it has to contend, the same, even "spiritual wickedness in high places,"-the tactics and missiles of its enemises, the same, malice, envy, false-witness, deceit, treachery, revenge. They who consecrate themselves to this cause, and work in it without regard to the favor or fear of man, read the Scriptures Well-beloved Son, with annointed eyes, with

understanding hearts, with such faith, and such vision of God, as the expediency-led and popularity-hunting Christians of this day know nothing of. Jesus Christ stands before these my brethren, ve do it not to ME." The cuted him, calumniated and crucified him. And the ministers of this false religion of the majority are the very image and counterpart of those "Scribes and Pharisees" who bound heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and laid them on men's shoulders, themselves refusing to touch them with one of their fingers, who shut up the kingdom of heaven against men, going not in themselves, and hindering those who would, who devoured widows' houses, and made long prayers for a pretence, who were as whited outwardly fair-seeming but full of all uncleanness within, and whom Jesus denounced as hypocrites, and blind guides, whom we shall cease to follow, just so soon as we wish to escape the ditch into which they will in-

evitably fall. I do not mean to say, and you will not understand me to say, that there is no other subject, save that of Slavery, which demands truth. I hold no such narrow thought. Indeed there is nothing narrow, one-sided, or principles on which it is founded underlie all human action, all social being, all the relations of man to man, and are never faithfully and fully received or understood by us till we are prepared to apply them, in all cathe blessed privilege women enjoy in this ses, and to all men. Yet, my brother, Anti-Slavery, in our day and country, is the true touchstone which determines the character of every soul, for there is nothing else which tries "as by fire" now. No one can neglect this cause, or be cold towards it, and be trusted to defend any other post, maintain need. While a subject is popular, and it is ced by legal enactments, and that it has long reputable and profitable to espouse it, adhebeen esteemed woman's glorious privilege rents and advocates can be found in multitalents, and money to promote the passage such circumstances, that the true friend or and observance of such laws; but two faithful servant can be known. If a man wrongs never make a right. Politics are will not come to the defence and rescue of a politics, and plainly out of woman's sphere: cause so preeminently just, so overwhelmand the women down in that region have ingly important as that of the overthrow of drop off and alight on the new sphere of an ject are worthless, and will prove in the hour of temptation as tow before the flame. The Pardon me for talking irony, friend John- Anti-Slavery cause is, in the thrilling words Old Organized—though in truth there is no stage are so comically dramatic, that one tion, our unalterable devotion, nor will it the less dignify and bless our lives. May the dom on the most disinterested grounds; turn- the Union is nothing compared with the Lib. the labors and the sacrifices, and sufferings,

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

From John Smith, of Trumbull County. To the Convention of Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: In reading the all for your Convention, I came to the following sentence: "We do not refer to any precise or exclusive numerical standard when we speak of young men and women; but would leave individuals to determine for themselves whether or not they are included in this class, only expressing the hope that they will be extremely liberal toward themselves in settling so delicate a question."-Now in settling this question in the highest possible extreme of liberality towards myself, I readily, though cheerfully, come to the conclusion that my grey hairs exclude me from a Convention of young gentlemen and ladies. But, being desirous of the success of immediate emancipation-wishing to cheer ou on in this glorious cause of love and phinthropy—being encouraged by a remark in our Conventional call which says, "Devoion to Truth, an earnest and ever-increasing love for the Right will preserve the soul in perennial youth, though the body may wear the marks of age,"-I determined to be with you, if not in body, yet in heart and in mind. In the exercise of the privilege of perennial youth, conferred on an old man for his devotion to Truth, I ask leave to present to your consideration, for discussion and adoption by the Convention, if they judge proper, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the object of this Convention-to wit, the immediate abolition of American Slavery-can never be accomplished but by mora! and bloodless means.

If this resolution comes before the Convention, I wish to make the following brief

Mr. President: The abolition of slaverythe object specified by the resolution now be fore the Convention-can never be accomplished but by means moral-bloodless.

I remark, 1st, Slavery is an evil that has ts seat in, and is sustained entirely by, the depravity and corruption of the moral sentinent of the people, whose consent is the acknowledged governing power of the nation. Their understandings must be enlightened and their consciences recuscitated. The in- that their enemies have become profess dividuals who compose the nation must be brought to act, in their associated capacity, under the influence of their individual responple must be changed. If slavery could b abolished without the consent of the people, or against their will, how long would it con-

2d. The resolution under consideration is ers?" Will you pledge, for her, zealous a substantiated by historical facts. The Refor- untiring individual and combined labor, room-full of Anti-Slavery people in my na- decency. By the warmth of our hearts must ing-seldom, very seldom, attend a public says to them, as he points to the man fallen mation under Martin Luther was a moral the part of her anti-slavery sons and daug among thieves, "Inasmuch as ye do it not to and religious enterprise for the recovery of ters? the rights of the people; and so long as i to make as to renew among the hearty and from their minds. And just in proportion to cial vocation for a quiet fireside. Then prevailing sentiment of the people, social and was kept on its own basis—so long as truth religious, joins itself with the priest and the and error were allowed fair play, and free banner in Ohio. Permit me to entreaty Levite and passes by on the other side, thus combat and free public discussion were kept proving its sympathy and identity with that up, the reformation progressed; but as soon false religion of the Savior's day which ar- as an appeal was made to arms, Truth fled. rayed itself against him, reviled him, perse- The subject of the controversy was compromised, and so the work of reformation in this form ceased.

> Take another series of historical facts-American Revolution. The nation had become so far enlightened in moral science as to discover and put forth to the world the great self-evident proposition, that all men, is their natural born inheritance, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This declaration was put forth as kind of national pledge, marking the course it designed to pursue in its future progress In the struggle for Freedom the nation ap pealed to arms. After a long and bloody war, the American people obtained their In dependence. But in the formation of a gov ernment, their moral power had fallen far be low zero, as the effect of war, and a change of position. They compromised their dec laration of inalienable rights, and sacrificed the acknowledged liberties of millions of our service, on the score of right, justice, and their brethren to the Union and Constitution of the United States. What they had gained in physical strength and martial prowess ey had lost in integrity and moral courage

In farther confirmation of the position of ur resolution, I might call your attention to those revolutions which at the present time convulse almost the entire population of Europe. What if O'Connell had lived, and his party been true to their principles of bloodess reform? What if the Pope of Rome had continued true to genuine peace measures? What if the Olive Leaf of France had flourished as the green-bay tree?

But I forbear to trespass on your time, and will make but one remark more; and leave to abler and more interesting speakers. In the formation of the Federal Government, Slavery became an ingredient in the organic laws of the land. The Declaration of Inde pendence—the national pledge to support the freedom and inalienable rights of all menwas compromised for the Union and Constitution. Here, then, I can put my finger definitely on the very evil, and its origin, for the removal of which we as a Society are organized. Our fathers made a fatal mistake in compromising the liberties of their colored brethren for the Union and Constitution.-We never can remedy the evil, except by retracing the step. As honest men and women we cannot take the anti-slavery pledge without relinquishing the Union and Constitution. If we take back Freedom, we must restore the cent blood, we must cast back the thirty pieces of silver. What right have we to blame the fathers for making the compromises, As to the great object of your Convention young men and women of your great and while we voluntarily sustain the conditions and pocket the benefits?

Yours, for the moral and peaceful abolition of Slavery, JOH MECCA, Trumbull Co., O., ? JOHN SMITH, Sept. 20, 1849.

From Mary Grew. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14th, 1849 RESPECTED FRIENDS & FELLOW LABORER

It would give me much pleasure, were in my power, to accept the invitation while the Executive Committee of the Western A ti-Slavery Society have kindly given me be present at your Convention. As the however, cannot be, I send you my word greeting across the mountains. The hear of the friends of the slave, here at the Ea will rejoice in the fact of such a Convent as yours. It speaks hope to the slave; ouragement to the friends of freedom. 1 ves of this nation have long been turned the great and growing West, and its fut influence on the destinies of our cour has, perhaps, not been exaggerated. What ever this influence may be, it is, especially the hands of the Young Men and Won of the West. It cannot then be otherwise than a hopeful and joyous sign of the time that a portion of the Young Men and W men of Ohio are preparing to concentr their energies and renew their efforts in glorious work of emancipating three lions of American slaves, and removing fr their country her deepest disgrace. past services of Ohio in this cause, and courage and ardor of her youth, promuch to our enterprise, from this movem May its results prove that our confidence not unfounded! You can scarcely need any word of m

by way of suggestion or encouragement,

the warmest fraternal greeting I joyfir send you. The wants and the danger our cause, you have, doubtless, well con ered, and experience in its service must be qualified you, better than those not on ground, so select the wisest methods of moting it in your section of country. there are some difficulties and perils who our enterprise meets everywhere, to whi you will permit me to allude. The day violent opposition against the anti-sla cause, and open assault of its advocates, probably, at the North, at least, gone by: not less to be dreaded are the more in ous foes which, at present, require our va lant watchfulness. The peculiar danger our cause, now, is that its friends wi eron, not driven, from their stronghold From the popular sentiment against slaver and, especially, against its extension, who is mer; and more pervading the North, the growth of a political party whose wa word is Free Soil, arguments are drawn erafty foes and dim-sighted friends of fre dom, to induce abolitionists to compromis important principles, and descend to a low platform than that which they have so los and steadfastly occupied. Here is our day ger. Abolitionists have nobly borne also their standard through scenes of peril from without and treachery within their rank and it has never been stricken from their fin grasp. The power of persecution has been tested upon them, and they came out of the fire purified and strengthened. They a now passing through a more fearful order and it remains to be seen whether they w endure, as bravely and as well, to be com ed and flattered by pro-slavery political pa ties, and half-converted religious sects, no friends, and those who once threatened a anathematized them, appear before them; suppliants, or whether they will weakly ter, and yield the vital principles of cause, which they have so long stoutly fended and faithfully preserved. Will y respond for Ohio, pledging her to fidelity the watchword, "No union with Slavehol

I have one other word to say to you, d friends, who are to bear up the anti-slave to see to it that your own hands are p from the blood of the slave; that on your not rest the charge of making the slaveho er your agent to furnish you with food a clothing bedewed and stained by the tears at blood of his victims; that you have no su union with slaveholders. May a voice, co demning such inconsistency, go out fro your Convention, which the whole nation shall hear!

With earnest wishes for the abunda uccess of your plans and efforts for the pr motion of our glorious cause, in Ohio, a throughout the nation, I remain, Your friend and fellow-laborer.

MARY GREW

From Charles C. Burleigh.

CANTERBURY, Ct., 9th mo. 21, 1849. My Dear Friend: Returning, a few d go, from a tour of Anti-Slavery duty found, awaiting me at home, your letter the 24th ult., inviting me, in the name of Committee of Arrangements, to attend to Anti-Slavery Convention of the Young Me and Women of Ohio. I fully intended to a swer it in time for my reply to reach you fore the rising of the Convention, but in variety of other duties which claimed atte tion first, (and the more for the absence fro which I had just returned,) the lapse of tir was well-nigh forgotten, till the sight of you still unanswered letter reminded me of a purpose, when it was already too late to ac complish it. I heartily regret this, for I was very de

rous to be represented, at least, in your Co vention, since I could not attend it in person To be personally present, if that had been consistent with my duties elsewhere, would have pleased me much better; but that wa impossible. And now,-I am truly sorry! have to say it,-I have allowed myself lose the privilege, which was in my power of being with you in my written word sympathy and cheer; for to-day you gather and before this can traverse the space be tween us, you will have dispersed again.

But this thought consoles me for my loss that neither my bodily presence nor u written word was needed to animate you gathering with a fervent zeal and a determin ed spirit, in behalf of the cause which sum mons you together; or to aid you with could sel in regard to the fittest means to be em ployed for its promotion. I know the character of Ohio Anti-Slavery, and particularly of the Anti-Slavery of the Young Men and Women of Ohio, too well to doubt that you Convention will be a noble gathering of true hearts; and that its proceedings will be a once deeply interesting, and productive much good to the cause of the oppressed. remember, with lively pleasure, my own experience at different periods within the last ten years or more, as a laborer in that part of the field of Anti-Slavery toil; and can testify with a grateful heart to the abundant kindness and hospitality and warm sympathy

with which the comed by kinds ful and effecti they greet his will doubtless l participation to to your meeting among my acqui and all of them, thers and sisters of impartial free me among them To say that I

ing of such a Co testify my belief ed, so generally dent in itself, the of Reform in al in the young. 1 dently of the firs men and women terested in the called together to them; should ha in regard to the dence is calling t awakened to urg organized and v ends, concert an But it is needle point so clear. Sons of which a

selves to every in with the demands I rejoice at this m ti-Slavery of Ohio the energy, and rance which are n cess; and all the : energy and zealou perseverance dese and all the richnes sult from success ous, and from the great and manifol oppressor, our cou I might have sooner, so that wh a chance to find he with a hope that ye

in whose behalf yo my brotherly rega the cause in which Receipts of the Ar ciety for \

ing neglect of wi

this delay, and ace

Washington City, D. Philadelphia, Pa.—1 Cyrus M. Burleigh

Kim, 1,00, Jericho, N. Y.—John Rochester, N. Y.—An New York City—S. I beth Gay, 1,00, A. Dedham, Mass.-Edu Leicester, Mass .- San Worcester, Mass. S. K. Foster, 1,00, Francis Jackson, 1,0

100, Wm. W. Bro Symmes, 1,00, C. B. I. Bowditch, 1,00, Wendell Phillips, 5 Northampton, Mass.— Wm. F. Parker, 1,0 1,00, Lucy Cheeny, 1,00, Basil Dorsay, er, 1,00, A. P. Crit Turnecliffe, 1,00, A Hall Judd, 1,00, () J. Carpenter, 1,00, Haskins, 1,00, S. B. Wells, 1,00, Seth Joy, 5,00, V. Tanne kins, 1,00, Calvin C Hill, 1,00, Joseph I crick Day, 1,00, Jo Plymouth, Mass. - Z. Kingston, Mass. -- Sar. Weymouth, Mass. - 1:1

Boston, Mass .- Sarah Lynn, Mass .- Jonath Upton, Mass. - Mrs. 1 Lawrence, Mass.—13. Springfield, Mass.—W West Brookfield, Mass Gardner, Mass .- Wm Brookline, Mass. - S. Brooklyn, Ct .- Olive Canterbury, Ct.-Job Providence, R. I.-J. Dover, N. H .- Rev. J E. Brackett, 1,00, Portsmouth, N. II. - S

Cheever, 1,00, Amherst, N. II.—Lut) Lucinda Melendy, Marlboro', N. II.-Jas East Bethel, Vt-Patte Nantucket, Mass.—N. Lynn, Mass.—J. N. 1 New York City-J. 11 12,50, Taftsville, Vt .- J. Ber

Millbury, Mass .- Abij sek Pitts, 1,00, Springfield, Vt.—Noal ter F. Spencer, 1,00 Ellsworth, Me.—Moses K. Black, 1,00, Paretucket, R. I.- Dar Salmon Falls, N. II.— 1,00, Dan'l Jameson Danbury, N. H .- D. Cornish Flat, N. II.-

W. Wrentham, Mass ... 1,00, Susan Cheeve Wayne, Me.—James H. Roberts, 1,00, South Hingham, Mas 1,00, S. L. Fearing, Fitchburg, Mass .- Tim Cyrus A. Robinson. Washington, Ct.-Lew Gunn, 1,00, Sherburne, Mass. -- Am Amory L. Babcock,

F. Sumner, Me.-J. D. Manchester, Mass.-Th Fall River, Mass .- J. Laura L. Chase, 50 1,00, Wm. Wood, 1 1,00, Andover, Mass .- Isaac Lowell, Mass.-H. W.

ry Abbot, 1,00, Friends in Dennis, Mass. Georgetown, Mass.—T. Moses Wright, 1,00, 8. Milford, Mass, - Win S. Albee, 1,00, Wethersfield, Ct.-Butle W. Bridgewater, Ct .- J. Hyannisport, Ct .- Hira

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

2,00 but sadly mistaken supporters of the cause .-

Its tone was too uncompromising to win popu-

become a subscriber at your solicitation? If so,

let not the day pass until you have made the

application. Do you lack faith? Up and make

an effort. Call upon your neighbors, and con-

verse freely with them in regard to their duties

to the oppressed and the responsibilities of all

who live in this important age. Perhaps you

will meet with success where you least expect

it; but whether you succeed or fail, your own

anti-slavery vitality will be increased, your mor-

al feelings quickened by the effort. Even if

you obtain not a single subscriber now, you

may induce many to think, to weigh arguments

and facts, and thus prepare the way for obtain-

ing a dozen hereafter. In no way could you

nore effectually scatter the seeds of anti-slave-

ry truth among your neighbors than through

the conversations and discussions which such

an effort could not fail to excite in the workshop

and the field, and at the evening fireside. Your

example may arouse others to put forth a simi-

lar effort, and thus a whole town or village

may perchance be visited by an anti-slavery

revival; the lukewarm may be quickened, and

And make us lose the good we oft might win,

That the Press is an indispensable agency in

the work of Reform, is a universally admitted

truth; and we believe the readers of The Bugle

will not be slow to acknowledge that, in spite

of its deficiencies, and even of its faults, it has

done much within the field where it circulates

to impart strength and vitality to the Anti-Sla-

very Movement, and to enlighten and rectify

home, we believe it is always an eagerly wel-

false Public Opinion. In many a forest

omed messenger of Truth, and in all the fami-

lies in which it is received we trust there is at

least one who would regard its discontinuance

as a calamity. May we not then so far rely

upon the friendly interest of most of its present

readers as to presume that they will make a

hearty effort to increase its circulation :-

Friends of the Slave! we leave the matter in

your hands. May you act wisely, energetical-

ly, quickly, doing with your might whatever

to the cause constrain you to undertake in this

THE LETTERS addressed to the Berlin

Convention, and which occupy so much space

in our columns this week, are instinct with

true anti-slavery life-bold in thought and elo-

quent in language. If the Convention had ac-

heart-stirring epistles and send them forth to

enlighten the minds, arouse the consciences, and

quicken the zeal of the friends of the cause, it

slave than it cost. Where all are so good, it

may seem invidious to call attention to one of

heed the suggestions made by our friend, Syp-

NEY HOWARD GAY. They did not receive the

IF If Mrs. Swisshelm is as unfitted for

scenes of excitement as she represents herself

Berlin Convention when her letter to that body

thoughts felicitously expressed.

"Our doubts are traitors.

hundreds.

By fearing to attempt.

onverts to the cause multiplied by scores and

with which the Anti-Slavery laborer is welcomed by kindred spirits there, and the faithful and effective co-operation with which they greet his efforts. Many of those who will doubtless help by their presence and participation to give interest and efficiency to your meeting, it is my happiness to reckon among my acquaintances and valued friends; and all of them, I love to regard as true brothers and sisters in the household of the faith of impartial freedom. And it is truly pleasant to me to know that they think of me on such an occasion as this, and wish to have me among them.

Grew.

Sept. 14th, 1849.

FELLOW LABORERS

ch pleasure, were i

the invitation which

e of the Western A

kindly given me b

onvention. As this

send you my word of

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of such a Convention

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Young Men and We

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ulties and perils which

everywhere, to which

to allude. The day of

gainst the anti-slavery ult of its advocates, has

h, at least, gone by; but

d are the more insidi-

resent, require our vigi-

The peculiar danger of

that its friends will b

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entiment against slavery

nst its extension, which

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pro-slavery political par

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have become professe

who once threatened an

n, appear before them a

ther they will weakly fale vital principles of our have so long stoutly deally preserved. Will you

pledging her to fidelity to No union with Slavehold

ledge, for her, zealous and

i-slavery sons and daugh-

r word to say to you, dear

o bear up the anti-slavery

Permit me to entreat vo

our own hands are pur

the slave: that on you can

e of making the slavehold

furnish you with food and

and stained by the tears and

ns; that you have no suc

olders. May a voice, con-

iconsistency, go out from

which the whole nation

wishes for the abunda

ans and efforts for the pro

RY, Ct., 9th mo. 21, 1849.

t: Returning, a few days

r of Anti-Slavery duty,

e at home, your letter o

ing me, in the name of the

rangements, to attend the

vention of the Young Men

hio. I fully intended to an-

my reply to reach you be-

the Convention, but in the

uties which claimed atten-

more for the absence from

returned,) the lapse of time

rotten, till the sight of your

letter reminded me of my

was already too late to ac

this, for I was very desi-

ted, at least, in your Con-

uld not attend it in person.

present, if that had been

duties elsewhere, would

much better; but that was

now,-I am truly sorry to

have allowed myself to

which was in my power,

ou in my written word of

er; for to-day you gather,

an traverse the space be-

consoles me for my loss;

bodily presence nor my

needed to animate your

rvent zeal and a determin-

of the cause which sum-

or to aid you with coun-

fittest means to be em-

otion. I know the char-

Slavery, and particularly

of the Young Men and

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a noble gathering of true

proceedings will be at

sting, and productive of

ause of the oppressed. I

ely pleasure, my own ex-

it periods within the last

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Slavery toil; and can tes-

heart to the abundant

tality and warm sympathy

have dispersed again.

tion. I remain,

d and fellow-laborer,

harles C. Burleigh.

orious cause, in Ohio, and

ction of country.

To say that I cordially approve of the holding of such a Convention, would be but to testify my belief of the truth so often affirmed, so generally admitted, and indeed so evident in itself, that, under God, the chief hope of Reform in all its various departments, is in the young. For if this be true, it is evidently of the first importance that the young men and women of our country should be interested in the cause of reform; should be called together to consider its claims upon them; should have their minds enlightened in regard to the work whereto God's Providence is calling them, and their best feelings It is no less true that this force which may be made so effective for good, should be duly organized and wisely directed; to which ends, concert and mutual consultation are quota of papers.

But it is needless to multiply words on a point so clear. Suffice it to say that, for reasons of which a plenty will suggest themselves to every intelligent mind acquainted with the demands and resources of our cause, I rejoice at this movement of the Young Anti-Slavery of Ohio; and heartily wish it all the energy, and earnestness and persevech are necessary to complete success; and all the success which well directed energy and zealous earnestness and untiring perseverance deserve and cannot fail to win; and all the richness of reward which will result from success in an enterprise so glori- by subscribing for the Bugle. ous, and from the bestowal of blessings so great and manifold upon the oppressed, the oppressor, our country and the world, as its success will be certain to bestow.

I might have said more, had I written sooner, so that what I said would have had the 15th and 16th inst. a chance to find hearers, but now I will close with a hope that you will forgive the seeming neglect of which I have been guilty in this delay, and accept for yourself and those in whose behalf you wrote, the assurance of my brotherly regard and fellow-feeling for the cause in which you are engaged.

Yours, truly, C. C. BURLEIGH.

Receipts of the American Anti-Slavery Society for Western Purposes.

Washington City, D. C.—G. Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa.—Ed. M. Davis, 1,00, Cyrus M. Burleigh, 1,00, J. Miller Me-Kim, 1,00.

Jericho, N. Y .- John Ketchum, 1,00, Rochester, N. Y.—Amy Post, 1,00, New York City—S. H. Gay, 1,00, Elizabeth Gay, 1,00, A. Honeywell, 1,00, Dedham, Mass .- Edmund Quincy, 1,00, Leicester, Mass.—Samuel May, Jr. 1,00, Worcester, Mass.—S. S. Foster, 1,00, A.

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Dorer, N. H .- Rev. Jno. Parkman, 1,00, E. Brackett, 1,00, Portsmouth, N. H.—S. Nowell, 1,00, B. Cheever, 1,00,

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New York City-J. Hopper, (in Books,)

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sek Pitts, 1,00, Springfield, Vt .- Noah Safford, 1,00, Peter F. Spencer, 1,00,

Ellsworth, Me.-Moses Carney, 1,00, C. K. Black, 1,00, Pawtucket, R. I.—Dan'l Mitchell, 1,00,

Salmon Falls, N. H .- Chas. G. Marshall, 1,00, Dan'l Jameson, 1,00, Danbury, N. H.—D. T. Watson, 1,00, Cornish Flat, N. H .- Nat. Harlow, 1,00, W. Wrentham, Mass .- Otis G. Cheever, 1,00, Susan Cheever, 1,00,

ayne, Me .- James Clark, 1,00, Wm. H. Roberts, 1,00, South Hingham, Mass .- Abel Fearing, 1,00, S. L. Fearing, 1,00, Fitchburg, Mass.—Tim. F. Downe, 1,00,

Cyrus A. Robinson, 1,00, Washington, Ct.-Lew. Gunn, 1,00, John Gunn, 1,00, Sherburne, Mass .- Amory Babcock, 1,00,

Amory L. Babcock, 1,00, F. Sumner, Me.—J. D. Emery, 1,00, Manchester, Mass.—Tho. Bigwood, 1,00, Fall River, Mass .- J. M. Aldrich, 1,50, Laura L. Chase, 50 ets., Lamira Chase, 1,00, Wm. Wood, 1,00, W. F. Wood,

Andorer, Mass .- Isaac Stevens, 2,00, Lowell, Mass .- H. W. Foster, 1,00, Henry Abbot, 1,00, Friends in Dennis, Mass., by I. Hall, 5,00,

Georgetown, Mass.—T. G. Elliott, 1,00, Moses Wright, 1,00, S. Milford, Mass.—Wm. F. Russell, 1,00,

Wethersfield, Ct .- Butler N. Strong, 1,00, W. Bridgewater, Ct .- J. O. Stetson, 1,00, Hyannisport, Ct .- Hiram Bearse, 1,00, J.

Bragg, 1,00, Lowell, Mass.—Moses Marshall, 1,00, Methueu, Mass.—Stephen Barker, 2,00, Leicester, Mass.—A Friend, 1,00, Berlin, Mass.—Mrs. Nancy Babcock, 1,00, Waltham, Mass .- J. Lewis & others, 1,50, Fall River, Mass .- Sarah D. Harris, 1,00,

Sarah Harris, 1,00, Cambridgeport, Mass .- S. Lathrop, 1,00. Between Three and Four Hundred Dollars of ledges and contributions from friends in the West, omitted for want of room.

The Anti-Slavern Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT-THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE IN-HABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS .- Burke.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

Apology.-The extra labor involved in putting off the old and putting on a new typographical dress, made it necessary to omit the publication of THE BUGLE last week. The suspenawakened to urge them to its performance. its necessity had been foreseen. The accounts, few devoted and self-sacrifising friends, it must, however, being kept in correspondence with long since, have been discontinued. Whether numbers, the subscribers will receive their full this fact is creditable or otherwise to the great The grace of conscious manhood had not fled;

> many individuals in various parts of the country, in the hope that they will like it well enough to become permanent subscribers. We invite their attention particularly to the proceedings of the Young People's Convention, as indicative of the spirit of Western Abolitionism, and ask them if they are not willing to do something to keep that spirit alive in this important field. In no way can our friends, whether at the East or West, help us more effectually than

MEETINGS IN SALEM .- It will be seen by Samuel Brooke's list of appointments that Pillsbury, Wright and others are to speak in this place on

The Bugle in a New Dress.

We have the satisfaction this week of presenting THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE to its readers and friends in a new and comely typographical dress. We designed to make this change of outward habiliments at the commencement of the present volume, but our intentions in this respect were frustrated by unavoidable circumstances. The delay of a few weeks, however, though somewhat trying to our patience for the time being, seems but a small matter in the retrospect, now that the new suit is fairly on. Like the boy who got his new boots in season for the New 1,00 Year's sleigh-ride, though he failed to obtain them in time for the Christmas party, we are now too good-natured to grumble over past ill-1.00 luck. Enough that the old worn-out garment has given place to one which corresponds in some good degree with our sense of newspaporial propriety and dignity. Theodore Parker has said, with no less beauty than truth, that the character of a man is telegraphed in his face; and we fancy there is a law of physiognomy applicable to newspapers as well as men, if the latter only had the sagacity to read it .-Whether this be so or not, of one thing we are certain, viz: that a shabbily printed newspaper is as offensive to our taste as a shabbily dressed woman; and though we are well aware, upon reflection, that poverty does sometimes force a journal of high moral aims to appear before the world in an unseemly garb, while the vicious and corrupt hebdomadal too often displays the highest skill of the typographic art, we are nevertheless instinctively repelled or attracted, when we take up a public journal, according to the neatness or the shabbiness of its dress. This instinct may be modified by a cul-1.00 tivated mechanical taste, but it has its origin in 1,00 semething deeper and more universal, and 1,00 hence we are certain that all our readers will share the pleasure we feel in seeing The Bugle 1.00 in a more comely garb, than that which it 1,00 has for some time past worn, and one that bet-1,00 ter befits the high and holy purpose to which

> And now will the friends of this paper pardon us, if we embrace the present opportunity to speak to them, with entire frankness, in regard to its peculiar position and prospects, and the claims it may fairly urge upon them for an increased circulation and a more ample support? We can speak without embarrassment, because our own compensation as Editor has been secured by an arrangement wholly independent of the receipts of the subscription-list. It is not for our own pocket, but for the advancement of the cause, that we plead.

it is devoted.

The Bugle is now in the fifth year of its existence. It began its career under circumstances which afforded but a desperate hope of suc-1,00 cess, and which would have utterly discouraged and appalled minds less devoted and dauntless than those which called it into being and consecrated it with a holy and unwavering faith to the service of Freedom and Humanity. The these letters in particular; and yet we feel im-Anti-Slavery Movement at the West was beset at that period with peculiar perils. Multitudes, weary of the unequal strife with the powers of despotism, and shrinking from the odium which the faithful Reformer must always encounter, Convention; but it is not too late for them to the great tent, and one or two showers on the had sounded a retreat, and were seeking a cov- fall with their appropriate weight upon indi- last day were a litle troublesome, but these ert for their weakness or treachery in the subtle | vidual minds. arrangements and hollow devices of a political 1,00 party, nominally indeed in favor of Liberty, but really pledged to Slavery by its acknowledged relations to a Constitution cemented with the blood of the bondman. It was at this im-4,50 portant crisis that The Bugle first sent forth its 2.00 blast of warning and rebuke, and sought to rally the friends of Freedom anew upon the high platform of moral principle and moral power, in opposition to the compromising spirit and the weak though noisy instrumentalities of a political party. It was compelled to wage war against treacherous friends as well as open foes, please credit Jonathan Davis, of Berlin, Mahon- upon, through inadvertence, was nevertheless counsels of many honest and well-meaning, Editor of The Bugle.

The Berlin Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention of Antilarity save with the unpopular few, the forlorn hope' of Freedom in her hour of darkness and Slavery Young Men and Women, held in Berscription-list has not at any time been adequate frosts of many winters.

Whose winters numbered man's allotted span; body of Abolitionists at the West, perhaps it And he whose helmet's lifted vizor showed would hardly be modest for us to say; but Acheek still tinged with youth's too fleeting red.'

We send this number of The Bugle to that it is in their power, within one month, to There was very little formal speech-making. mentality, we entertain no doubt. Such an cal display, but for the serious consideration, the the West .- Ed. Bugle. increase of patronage would lift it above pecu- carnest advocacy, and the efficient and fearless niary embarrassment, and enable the Commit- promulgation of principles of fundamental tec to remove it to a more prominent point-a righteousness and eternal truth, transcending more central location, regarding it as the only alike the limits of party obligation and the narorgan of the cause West of the mountains. Its row boundaries of sect. Not as partizans and influence is at present mainly confined to a sectarians, but as MEN-as equal human beings small, though by no means an unimportant | -responsible not to each other nor to any hufield, embracing the North-eastern portion of man tribunal-they felt, they saw, they heard, Ohio; and even here its circulation is not so they discussed, they resolved. We have never great by one-half as it might be, if its subscri- attended a Convention in which the spirit of bers could only be induced to put forth a uni- Universal Brotherhood was more visibly or deted and simultaneous effort in its behalf. Can- lightfully manifested. 'Thousands shared one not such an effort be made? Reader! we put common impulse'—a thousand natures were a neighbor or friend, who would be likely to in 'complicated unity';-

"With vision unconfined By petty barriers, they felt how grand

The fellowship of God with human kind." and are very logically and lucidly set forth in Brooke, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio. the resolutions relating to that subject. We Please give the name and Post Office address

sitions adopted by the Convention.

any hitherto taken by any similar body. We of their labor. refer, of course, to the resolutions on the subject of 'a New Confederacy of Northern States,' which were adopted with great unanimity, and in full view of all the responsibilities involved in such an act. The Address which accompa- The following proposition was debated for resolutions to the serious consideration of Abo- on behalf of Disunion : litionists in every part of the country, and par- "It is both moral and politic to vote under very Press. Let the subject be carefully scruti- ishing Slavery." nized and discussed by the ablest speakers and Our scanty limits will not permit us to tra-

resolutions referring to the mob which took place in Berlin in 1837 were under consideration. 'Inadequate' to that task, however, were pencil, pen or lyre.' MARIUS R. ROBINsox, the victim of that mob—he on whose head His doctrines were compounded, in about equal Obeying the spontaneous call of the Convention, for eloquence and power, we have rarely heard your hearts shall prompt, or your obligations

· Give the soul that through those features glowed.'

The whole assembly sprang spontaneously to their feet, and were for the moment absorbed, thrilled, electrified!

'E'en the Sadducee complished nothing more than to collect these Had owned the deathlessness that spirit showed! It was then that the Convention received a

baptism holier than any ever administered by priestly hands-even a baptism of the Holy would have been worth ten-fold more to the Spirit from on high, whose influence was signally manifest from that to the parting hour. The hospitality of the friends in Berlin was

pelled to exhort every Abolitionist in Ohio to in 1837 was wiped out by the generosity and kindness manifested by her citizens in 1849. The wind, in the exercise of the largest libernotice due to their intrinsic importance in the ty, played some of its equinoctial pranks with

were trifles which did not seem to detract essen-

tially from the happiness of the multitude.

OUR NEW TYPES, we take pleasure in to be, it is well for her that she was not in the saying, are from the Boston Type and Stereo- our friends, by an increase of patronage, will type Foundry; James M. Shute, Agent. Need furnish us with the means of doing so. Is not was read, to hear the rapturous and hearty we say more to recommend that establishment that fair? Then send in the new subscribers. cheers which it elicited. Those cheers, by the to our brethren of the press, whether at the way, were not the empty hurrahs of an idle East or West?

erowd, but the spontaneous acquiescence of earnest and whole-souled men and women in noble Our friend, Dr. SMITH, of Mecca, is as-The National Anti-Statery Standard will to the Berlin Convention, though not passed attention. 2,00 against treatment of the latter itself was received. The letter itself was received hill, Boston. If the package is deficient, we Isaac Trescott, ed with grateful emotions.

An Appeal to the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

We commend to every individual into peril. Few journals, even of the radically re- lin on the 21st, 22d and 23d, ult., will be found whose hands this paper may come the following formatory class, have been called to wage a in our columns this week, and will challenge the Appeal of the General Agent of the American more desperate conflict with the heartless con- attention alike of the friends and the enemies of Anti-Slavery Society for the West. Surely no servatism of a false Church and a corrupt State, the Anti-Slavery Cause. On the score of intel- words of ours can be needed to impress the or to contend against a stronger current of un- ligence, zeal, devotedness and numbers, the Con- mind of any intelligent Abolitionist with the toward influences, originating in the timidity, vention answered our highest anticipations, importance of multiplying and sustaining the the short-sightedness, or the selfishness of those while its spirit, as indicated in the resolutions agencies adapted to enlighten and control for who coveted the reputation of reformers, while discussed and adopted, was worthy of the the service of Freedom the Public Opinion of they were unwilling to bear the cross which fidel- Young Abolitionism of the West. The Young the West. The field is immense and will repay ity to Truth in the midst of a crooked and per- People were there in great numbers, and parti- by more than four-fold any amount of cultivaverse generation ever imposes. That it has cipated to the full extent of their wishes in the tion which it is in the power of the friends of lived, in spite of all opposition, through a peri- proceedings; and yet it will be perceived that the slave to bestow. Not only Ohio, itself an od of more than four years, and that without the Convention was no mere Boys' and Girls' empire, holding the most important relations to veering to the right hand or the left to concil- affair—nor was it intended to be. Men and the whole country, but Michigan, Indiana, Illiiate its foes or secure the support of half-heart- Women of all classes felt themselves at home, nois, and even Wisconsin and Iowa, and Young ed friends, is evidence of a tolerably sound con- and every true anti-slavery heart was acknow- Minnesota, are embraced in the Western field stitution and a good degree of moral vitality. | ledged as bearing the seal of 'immortal youth,' which the American Anti-Slavery Society has It is due to truth, however, to say, that its sub- even though the head were whitened with the undertaken to cultivate and make vocal with the songs of Liberty. This work, so immense sion would have been announced beforehand, if to its support, and, but for the liberality of a 'All ages mingled there; the veteran, [shed, in its extent and of such transcendent import-With thin white locks, o'er his scarred temples ance, cannot be effected unless every Abolitionist brings his gift to the altar. It is a small thing that the Agent asks of each individual-only that the Agent asks of each individual—only ciety, which is to commence its sessions at Nor-One Dollar. We trust the response will be ristown on the 15th of October. If Mr. Barker general, universal, and that the aggregate amount collected will be such as to gratify every DOUBLE ITS CIRCULATION, and thus greatly aug- The members of the Convention evidently felt philanthropic heart and furnish the means for ment its usefulness as an anti-slavery instru- that they had come together, not for an oratori- an extensive and thorough effort to abolitionize

> DEAR FRIENDS: This appeal is made to you individually for a contribution of One Dollar to the American Anti-Slavery Society, to sustain its agencies in the West. It is of the utmost importance that this should be done, and that our operations be extended into Michigan and Indiana. By your aid this can be done. The Society has appointed me to call on you, on its behalf, for One Dollar for this purpose. Will you not give it? This number of The Bugle comes to you with the proceedings of the Great Convention at Berlin. That Convention voted the question to YOU. Do you not know of 'moulded into one' -a host of free spirits moved tions, and I need not multiply words to induce you to forward a dollar for the purpose specified. If you have the disposition and the ability, you will contribute the dollar without my saying The responsibilities assumed by voters under more. You can forward it either to Robert F. the U. S. Constitution were dwelt upon with Walcutt, No. 21, Cornhill, Boston; S. H. Gay, much carnestness and with convincing power, 142 Nassau St., New York; or to Samuel

> > think our Free Soil friends will find it difficult of the contributor. We wish to publish them, to pick a flaw in the chain of consecutive propo- 1st in the Bugle, 2nd, together with a full report of the operations in a pamphlet, to be sup-The guilty agency of the popular Churches plied to each contributor with all the names arof the land in the enslavement of millions of ranged, 1st by States, then by Counties, and the human race did not escape the attention due next their Post Office addresses. The advanto a fact of so much importance and significance. | tages of this arrangement cannot all be enume-The Convention, it will be seen, expressed its rated here. Some of them will be: It will oy at the comparatively declining state of that make known the names and residences of the Religion which wars against Humanity, and in Abolitionists who do the work, to each other. whose ears the clank of the slave's chain is not The agent and publisher can send papers, pamforbidden, nor even an unwelcome sound. phlets, tracts, &c. to them-notify meetings, The Convention took one step in advance of and know upon whom to call in the prosecution SAM'L BROOKE.

Gen. Agent of the American Anti-Slavery

nies these resolutions, from the clear head and two consecutive days, viz: on the 24th and the vigorous pen of Parker Pillsbury, super- 25th ult., at the Friends' (Hicksite) meetingsedes the necessity of farther comment at pres- house in this place, by Hartwell L. Preston in ent. We commend both the Address and the behalf of the Free Soilers, and Henry C. Wright

ticularly to our cotemporaries of the Anti-Sla- the U. S. Constitution for the purpose of abol- H. C. Wright, Oliver Johnson, Parker Pillsbury,

writers in our ranks; and may God prosper the verse the ground of the disputants, or to rehearse the arguments by which the one sup-We wish it were in our power to describe the ported and the other opposed the above proposcene presented on Sunday afternoon, when the sition; still less can we undertake to report the debate, which occupied ten hours. Mr. Preston, we are free to confess, made the best of a bad cause, and showed himself a ready and an effective speaker, as well as an adroit tactitian. was visited its direst vengeance—was there.— portions, of the views held by Spooner and Goodell, and those maintained by the Free Soil he took the platform and made a speech which, party, the two being joined together by some shreds of philosophy and morals which struck surpassed. None but a 'prophet painter' could us as decidedly original. The point on which and complacency was, the Impracticability of Disunion! His admirers say, that on this branch of the question he was triumphant; but there that . what ought to be done can be done,' Mr.

Preston to the contrary notwithstanding. Of Mr. Wright it is sufficient to say, that he ing his opponent closely to the great moral by the majority in accordance with its proviabove all praise. The stain affixed to the town ons, was unanswered and unanswerable.

onsideration of the claims of the bondman.

THE PAPER on which the Bugle is printed is neither as firm nor as white as we could wish. We will use a better article whenever The Proceedings of the Berlin Conven-

tion fill so wide a space as to compel us to omit our usual summary of news, and leave us no Esther Hayes, sured that the resolution embodied in his letter room to notice a variety of subjects that claim | Mary Griffith.

C. C. B. will find his books at 21 Corn-

'Honor to whom Honor,' &c .- It is but a imple act of justice to inform our readers, that, for the new dress in which The Bugle this week makes its appearance they are mainly indebted to the indefatigable energy and perseverance of that faithful friend of the slave, Sam't BROOKE, To what extent they are indebted to his generosity, in a pecuniary sense, we are not at present able to state. It is sufficient, however, to say, that, but for him, the new types could not have been procured, and the paper must have continued to wear its old and shabby garb. We are safe in adding, that the debt of gratitude due to him for this new proof of his devotion to the cause, may be most effectually discharged by efforts to increase the circulation of the paper.

17 HAYTI has become an Empire, Solouque, the late President, having taken the crown, with the title of Faustian I.

JOSEPH BARKER .- Not knowing in what part f the country this gentleman is at present, or where a letter would be likely to find him, we take this opportunity—at the request of the Ex-centive Committee—to extend to him a cordial invitation to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Soshould be anywhere within convenient reach of us at that time, we carnestly desire that he will favor us with his presence.

We are requested also by the committee to extend the same invitation to all persons every where who may be in sufficient sympathy with the doctrines and measures of the Society, to enable them to participate in the discussions nd co-operate in the object of the meeting .- Pa.

NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Parker Pillsbury, H. C. Wright and J. W. Walker will attend Anti-Slavery meetings at LITCHTIELD, Medina Co., on Saturday and

Sunday, the 6th and 7th of October. Twinsburgh, Summit Co. Wednesday, Oct. 10th, commencing at 2 P. M.

Hupson, Thursday, 11th, 2 P. M. RAVENNA, Friday, 12th, 2 P. M.

Rootstown, (Peace Meeting) Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 13th and 14th. SALEM, Monday evening, Oct. 15th, and

LEESBURGH, Carroll Co., Oct. 18th, 2 P. M. Georgerows, Harrison Co., Saturday and

Sunday, Oct. 21st and 22d., commencing on Saturday at 2 P. M. New Concorn, Muskingum Co. (II. C. W. md P. P.) Tuesday, Oct. 23d, 2 P. M.

They will reach Green Plain by the 27th .-On Wednesday and Thursday, 31st Oct. and 1st November, they will be in the neighborhood of Oakland and Harveysburgh, and hold a meeting at New Richmond, Clermont Co., on Sunday, Nov. 4th. SAMUEL BROOKE.

Green Plain Yearly Meeting.

The Green Plain Yearly Meeting of Friends, who have adopted the congregational order, will ommence on Seventh day, the 27th of 10th Society at the West. month, 1849. All persons who love the promotion of practical goodness will find a welcome in our counsels.

We meet not to lengthen the cords of sect, but to exercise our religious sentiment in the diffusion of principles that shall hasten the overthrow of oppression and violence in the land.

Several distinguished strangers are expected to be present. It is thought an Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held near the same time, when Samuel Myers, and others, will add greatly to the interest of the occasion.

Ohio Peace Society.

The Ohio Peace Society will hold its next mnual meeting in Rootstown, Portage Co., on Saturday, and Sunday, the 13th and 14th of October. Henry C. Wright and other speakers are expected to be present. The friends of

Peace are earnestly requested to attend. MATILDA WALTON.

Recording Secretary. PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

At the close of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, on the 31st of the 8th month, 1849, a trace the 'words of fire' which flowed from his he dwelt with the most perfect self-satisfaction large body of members, both men and women, remained in the house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition and aspect of the Society in relation to the various are a few of us who yet adhere to the belief Humanitary Reforms of the age, and consulting together in respect to the measures best adapted to promote the cause of pure and undefiled Religion. WILLIAM GRIFFITH and SARAH handled the subject with his usual ability, hold- Coares were appointed Clerks. After a free expression of sentiment, the meeting united in question at issue between them, and refusing to the conclusion that it would be right to hold, be diverted from it himself upon any pretence, during the present Autumn, a Conference of however specious. His argument on the re- the friends of Progress and Reform, for a full sponsibility of the voter for every thing contain- and free discussion of the whole subject of Reed in the Constitution, or which may be done ligious Organization, as connected with man's improvement and elevation. The undersigned were then appointed a Committee to fix the time The discussion was conducted in a spirit of and place for holding such a Conference, and to ourtesy and fairness on both sides, and was issue the necessary Call for the same. In fulfillistened to with close attention by a numerous ment of the purposes of our appointment, we auditory. We believe it has done good by ex- now give notice that the Conference will be held eiting thought and awakening some minds to a in Friends' brick meeting-house, near New Garden, Columbiana county, commencing on the 19th of the 10th month, 1849, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing, if it shall be thought best, until the close of the First day following. The friends of Religious Freedom and Progress, who are interested in the movement, are carnestly and affectionately invited, without distinction of sect or party, to attend.

Nathan Galbreath, Oliver Johnson,

Elisa Heacock, Wm. Bailey, Mary F. Thomas, Sarah Coates, Pierce Garretson, Jane Paxson, Edmund K. Smith, David Schofield, Maria Shaw. Ellen Thomas,

BY ELIZA COOK.

"Many of the children told me they always said their prayers at night, and the prayer they said was 'Our Father.' I naturally thought they meant that they repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I soon found that few of them knew it .-They only repeated the first two words-they knew no more than 'Our Father.' These poor children, after their laborious day's work, (nailmaking, japaning, screw-making,) lying down to sleep with this simple appeal, seemed to me mexpressibly affecting. - Report of the Commissioners on the employment of Children.

PALE, struggling blossoms of Mankind, Born only to endure; White, helpless slaves, whom Christians bind, Sad Children of the Poor! Ye walk in rags, ye breathe in dust, With souls too dead to ask For aught beyond a scenty crust, And Labor's grinding task. Ye ne'er have heard the code of Love, Of Hope's eternal light; Ye are not led to look above The clouds of earthly night; And yet mid ignorance and toil, Your lips, that ne'er have known The "milk and honey" of the soil. Sleep not before they own "Our Father!

Unheeded workers in the marts Of England's boasted wealth, Ye who may carry ulcered hearts, If hands but keep their health; Ye, whose young eyes have never watched June's roses come and go, Whose hard-worn fingers ne'er have snatched The Spring-flowers as they blow; Who slave beneath the Summer sun, With dull and torpid brain, Ye, who lie down when work is done, To rise and work again; Oh, even ye, poor joyless things! Rest not before you pray; Striving to mount on fettered wings To Him who hears you say, Our Father!"

Proud, easy tenants of the Earth, Ye who have fairer lot, Who live with plenty, love and mirth, On Fortune's golden spots; Ye, who but cat, laugh, drink and sleep, Who walk 'mid Eden's bloom, Who know not what it is to weep O'er Poverty's cold tomb; Oh, turn one moment from your way, And learn what these can teach, Deign in your rosy path to stay, And hear the "untaught" preach; Then to your homes, so bright and fair, And think it good to pray-Since the sad Children of Despair Can kneel in thanks, and say, "Our Father!"

Live to Do Good.

Live to do good-this world should be But one united family, One holy brotherhood; Where each should for his neighbor feel, Helping along the general weal, And aniversal good.

But selfish aims too oft intrade, And thoughtless words, or actions rude, Engender enmity; And hence the scenes of foolish strife, Marring the happiness of life, Which every day we see.

Tis sad to find the evil seed So thickly sown, and noxious weed Its baleful presence spread; And witness passion's harsh control Crush the affections of the soul Beneath its iron tread.

Live to do good-an idle wail Is useless-action must prevail, A living pattern teach; Invoke example's potent aid, And that to which you would persuade, Practice as well as preach.

Live to do good-if festering sores Humanity with tears deplores, Strive all you can to heal; Direct the young and comfort age, Boldly for Right and Truth engage, And for the suffering feel.

Live to do good, and kindness show To neighbor, stranger, friend and foe, Nor think the task is hard; Heaven will bestow its righteous meed, And every earth-forgotten deed

Shall bring a rich reward.

Immortality.

The spirit shall return to Him Who gave its heavenly spark; Yet think not, sun, it shall be dim When thou thyself art dark. No! It shall live again, and shine In bliss unknown to beams of thine, By Him recalled to breath, Who captive led captivity, Who robb'd the grave of victory, And took the sting from death.

Magnanimity.

Thy conquered foe do not despise, But treat him nobly while you can; In every bone some marrow lies-In every jacket there's a man.

Miscellaneous.

Paris Peace Congress.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, whose name is familiar to American Abolitionists as a household word, afterded the Paris Peace Congress as a spectator, and in a letter to the National Anti-Slavery Standard, has given a spirited account of its proceedings.-Of the organization and basis of the Congress she speaks with philosophical clearness and regenev:

Imagine us seated so near the barrier as to have convenient communication with such of the delegates as were either our personal friends or the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause; of whom many, we foresaw, would be present, since the gospel of peace has been, from the beginning, the preparation for the feet of those that climb the difficult paths to Liberty. Such would therefore naturally feel the deepest interest for the right organization and subsequent conduct of the Congress. All such could not but lament, in the first place, that the War spirit of the day should show itself so much more sagacious than the Peace spirit. Women, by Handreds, have just been fighting in the Italian ranks, and have even in many instances commanded the troops as officers. It is little known, but, I am assured, true, that many are now enrolled in the British Navy:-men received their help gladmost appropriate and effectual in the composition of their Councils of Peace. How can it be hoped that women will not be, equally with men, deluded by the vain glory of war, while called upon to bless and present its banners and raise unhindered influences in its behalf? It is not thus that this Congress styling itself universal has welcomed aid from all who were ready to give it. You will see at once that these remarks are not elicited by any feeling of repressed activity on my part, for I could not conscientiously have joined it, had the way been open,-There was a moral unnaturalness in the idea that presided at its formation which would have prevented me from doing so, even had all persons been invited, as in the American Anti-Slavery Societies. Progress—the going on from strength to strength, is the natu-Yal moral order; but in this instance, the more advanced members announced to the Congress their desire that its basis should be a measure—like the substitution of arbitration for battle; not a principle-like the inviolabilitty of human life, or the sinfulness of violence. What they have done need not have been left undone; but by the omission of the spiritual and intellectual element, they leave their movement at the same disadvantage as the human body suffers in hemiplegia—the paralysis of one entire side. The intelligent reformer should be philosopher and psychologist enough to recognize the dual nature of man, which calls not only for measures, but for the last analysis of the reasons for them; and to accept and provide for all the consequences of man's twofold organization. It is childish when not unprincipled, to shrink from probing our subject. If there be a member of the recent Congress who feels all war, national or individual, to be sinful by reason of its constituent principle-violence-physical outrage

hour, to make a retrograde movement for could have done. His position by the side tion was composed of two sorts of persons: Protestant, in behalf of peace, told all he those who saw farther and knew better than they showed on this occasion, and those who were standing on the outermost verge of their knowledge, contemplating a subject attitude and expression of countenance of which they had not yet examined. You will the Abbe Duguerry. "Yes, my brethren, my see I praise the latter more than the former friends," said Victor Hugo, "I will entertain on this occasion. They will not feel flatter- the lamentable remembrance that his feelings ed hereafter, when they find that a doubt of obliged him to repel. Yes—on this day 277 their good sense and good temper prevented the presentation of known truth to their minds. By way of compensation, however, the government of Europe may feel compli-

may promote the temporary prestige of an enterprise, it is fatal to ultimate success.-Courage and truth need not clash with good sense and good manners. We must pass over much that we would gladly copy, and come at once to the passages in which our readers will be most deeply interested: But the thing that most interested us, as it will your readers, was the success of our

friend Wm. W. Brown in addressing the audience. So many are naturally desirous to speak on such an occasion that an unknown man can hardly hope for an opportunity; but our friend's color and his cause, the two very reasons that would have prevented his obtaining a hearing in the United States, removed all obstacles here. Our friends R. D. Webb and Cockran and many others interested themselves warmly on the occasion, and when he rose on the platform the general feeling of the assembly sustained him, notwithstanding the efforts of the huissier, in the performance of his functions, to keep him down, his name not being on the list of speakers. He spoke about five minutes amid the most cordial applause, having been introduced by M. Coquerel as a fugitive slave, whose good character and abilities had enabled him to attain his liberty and to ap-pear before them in the character of a delegate of the American Peace Society. His ideas were as follows. I cut the ship from the Galignami:

"Mr. WILLIAM BROWN said, that at so advanced a stage of the proceedings he should not have thought of taking up the time of the meeting, were it not that he dedesired at the Peace Congress of Paris to protest against the existence of the war ele-He had been a slave for 20 years, and he

could speak from experience on the point.-He could utter his sentiments with perfect freedom in Paris; but he would not do that in the United States; were he to do so, his life would be in danger. Slavery had now been abolished in almost every country in Europe, whilst, shameful to say, it still existed in America. France in her revolution of 1848, had rendered not only her inhabitants at home free, but had set her slaves, in Martinque and Guadaloupe, at liberty. He wanted to have the same effect produced in the United States. That could only be done by the destruction of the war element of which he had spoken. The dissemination of principles of peace, he firmly believed, would be the best means of leading to the emancipation of the slave population in the United States. (Hear, hear,

This was instantly translated by M. Coquerel, and received most enthusiastically.— Being such good seed, it did not fail to bring forth plenty of fruit afterwards, and the end is not yet. M. Emile Girardin writes as follows in his journal La Presse, respecting Mr. Brown, and his effort on this occasion:-"This young black spoke admirably. He asternished the auditory by the abundance and the profoundness of his ideas. In pleading against Slavery, the cause at once and the consequence of wars, he necessarily pleaded for peace. Bravos and hurralis welcomed this escaped slave, who had received from civilization nothing but hatred, and who rendered it in return only love."

All that took place afterwards at the magnificent soirce given to the Congress by M. de Tocqueville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ly in War, but reject it where it would be and how, when presented to Madame de Tocqueville, she took him by the hand, which is, among the French, an expression of especial sympathy, and not accorded to every one, and welcomed him with the friendliest cordiality, and how Victor Hugo next claimed the same personal recognition, and how, not only on that brilliant evening but walking the streets of Paris since, persons addressed him who, speaking but little English, were obliged to write their expressious and kindly feeling, for his perseverance in calling attention to the great curse of his country, and how, at the breakfast given by the English delegation in the jeu de paume (the spot where the liers elat retreated after Louis XVI had dissolved the States General) how, I say, at that dejeuner Mr. Allen, D. D. of Northampton, Massachusetts, declared that the United States General Government had nothing to do with Slavery, and how the American delegation gathered round him in rebuke, and how the English shamed him into silence, and how Mr. Brown proceeded after the whole occasion was over, and how the French Government threw open all the grand palaces and public places to the Congress on the simple exhibition of their cards as delegates, and how the Commandant of Versailles rode on horseback on the followordered to play expressly for the Congresswill it not all be told in Mr. Brown's letter to the Liberator? Take the Liberator all who would have the particulars, is the direct

The speech of the Abbe Deguerry, and the closing remarks of Victor Hugo, Mrs. C. sketches thus:

It was full of feeling and of fire. This an exaltation of the brutal over the spirit- was in the first place a lawyer, then a soldier; gentleman has not always been a priest. He only discovered a vulgar contrivance for ual,—what essential agreement can there be and must be now in consequence, as you will between him and that other member, who readily conceive, a highly accomplished man. thinks of war only as unwise and unadvisable financially speaking, but yet unavoida- ed him from the crowd. His animated face ble in case of assault? It may not be a very turned pale, his head was lowed, and his guerrillas! marks, as did this Congress, the degree to the Anniversary of that mournful, terrible own hands and cause school-houses to take tion have carried the civilization of the pres- it was in vain that he endeavored to proceed. ent age. Still I would not willingly come It was needless to do so. His look said more to an agreement with myself even for an of sorrow and abhorrence than any words the sake of a seeming union with those I of his intimate friend, Protestant pastor Comust go backward to meet. The conven- querel, and addressing a Congress, principally would have said. Victor Hugo in his eloquent concluding speech, expressed in words what all were able to read so clearly in the years ago, this very Paris, where you now stand, was fearfully roused at midnight by the tolling of the clocke d'argent at the place of justice.—The Catholics sprang to arms,

mented by the by-law adopted forbidding any direct allusion to the political events of the Protestants were surprised in their sleep, the day. This is what statesmen are apt to —and a fearful massacre—a crime in which call prudence, and philanthropists tempted was mingled all the hatred of the times, civil, to count Christian courtesy. However it political and religious, a crime of the most abominable character, was accomplished.— But re-day-to-day, in this same city, God gives a rendezvous to all these bates and bids them be converted into loves (Rapturous applause.) God now withdraws its fatal Matilda's hands—long before the bids a ray of glorious light stream from the day that so long has borne the stain of blood. and thanks to the progress which His Sovereign will has caused, precisely on this fataldate of the 24th of August, and in the very shadow, so to speak, of the tower (still standing) which rung out the St. Bartholomew, not only Englishmen and Frenchmen, Europeans and Americans, but those then called now acknowledge each other as brethren, and are united in strict and henceforth indissoluble amity. (Explosion of applause, reiterated and prolonged.) Dare henceforth to the extacy of teaching him thoughts, and deny progress! (Applause.) Dare hence-knowledge, and reciprocity of love to me? forth to deny progress! Mark him who does It is bold to venture into futurity so far! At progress denies Divine Providence, Both are identical. Progress is but one of the human names of the Eternal God. (Deep feeling and applause.) Brethren, I accept of smell more delightful than all the treasyour acclamations, to hand them over to future generations. (Applause.) Yes-let this of God and Nature's bounty we live in withday be forever memorable; let it mark the out knowing! How few have ever seemed day be lorever memoranne; let it mark me out knowing. How lew have ever seemed to think an infant beautiful! But to me the end of massacre and war. Let it usher in the advent of peace and concord to the dawn of infancy, which is not inferior to world. Let it now be said, the 24th of Autimes three, timed by Mr. Cobden.)

protest against the existence of the war element, which condemned three millions of imagine. A swan 200 years—goose 80—
doubts and apprehensions which hang over
the future—became an early victorial states of the future—became an early victorial states. ment, which condemned three minions of men in the United States to Slavery. (Cheers.) he had been a slave for 20 years, and he peacock 29—the thievish crow 100—but the future—became an early victim of inspirity!

Steam Plow.

The following letter is from the National Intelligencer, to which it was communicated by John S. Skinner, Editor of 'The Plow, Loom and Anvil.'

NEW RIVER, (LOUISIANA,) Aug. 2, '49. Dear Sir: I had some correspondence with you, some time since, about the advantages of a steam plow in this level country, and I am now happy to inform you we are about to have one in operation in a few weeks, invented by Mr. Henry Cowing, and I believe patented. It is, I think, to be cal-led the "Steam Plow, Land Locomotive and Machine of all Work;" and not an inappropriate name either. It is to extract stumps cut ditches, break up land, (fifty acres a day,) lay off the ground, plant, cultivate, lay by, cut and haul to the mill the cane. I have seen a model, and it will answer, if sufficient power can be obtained without too much weight. Imagine to yourself a velocipede on wheels sixteen feet high and eighteen high; on the inner rim of the large wheels a cog-wheel; on a platform built on the axle of the large wheels, and supported by the governing wheel, a locomotive; across the platform, a shaft with a pinion-wheel on each end, working in the cog-wheels, and worked by the locomotive; and you have the machine, as simple as may be. The inventor thinks he gains power without losing speed by this arrangement of the machine-If so, the thing is done. There will be three frames for plows, each to contain five plows, attached by iron rods to the axle-tree the large wheels. The breaking-up plows will be so arranged as to follow each other, cutting only six inches with one plow, but yet cutting in all twenty-four inches deep. In this way the ground will be much more thoroughly pulverized than if a furrowslice twenty-four inches thich was cut with one plow. When you get to the end of the field, by a very simple arrangement, the plow will unset, eight or ten feet off the ground, and, by throwing one wheel out of gear, and going ahead on the other, the machine will turn short round, the plow passing over the top of the fence. On a smooth firm road it will travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an Respectfully,

W. J. MINOR.

Mr. Skinner, in the communication to the Intelligencer enclosing the above, makes the following observations, which the people of this country—long befooled and humbugged by political demagogues—would do well to

If Government patronage could be as easily and freely commanded to reward improvements in the fine and the useful arts, as it has ever been (even in our boasted reing Monday from fountain to fountain through of destroying the lives and happiness of public) to promote contrivances in the work the grandes can which the Government had have been plowing the land as it is now mankind, long before now steam would plowing the water in all parts of the world. If Mr. Cowing had discovered a means of destroying a town filled with women and children, or of blowing up a ship, or of extirpating an army of men as far off as the eye could see them, the whole Government would be put at his command to examine and perfect his death-dealing apparatus, and no honors or rewards would exceed his

merits in the public estimation; but, having breaking up fifty acres of prairie land in a day, Congress would not give him even one of those medals it so readily bestows, with lifelong pay and rank, on any one who can prove his own right hand he slew twenty

the place of armed ships and forts and barracks, and cause their money bestowed on military education to be applied, at least in very large proportion, to instruction also in the arts of peace and productive industry.— Is it not indeed high time that THIS nation, so peculiarly blessed in its position, distant from all dangerous neighbors, as well as in its institutions, should begin to look for its real strength, its true glory, and its safety, to systems of education more universally diffused, and more appropriate to the various pursuits by which they are to gain their living. From such diffusion of such knowledge, rather than from fleets and armies, cold steel and gunpowder, will come virtue,

self-respect, and a higher sense of right and justice; and out of these will come the best security for peace and the best reliance in war. The Father and his Babe.

Here is an effusion of the poet CAMPBELL over his child: "Our first interview was when he lay in his little crib, in the midst of white muslin and dainty lace, prepared by arrival. I verily believe that lovelier babe was never smiled upon by the light of heav-Instead of vengeance, fanaticism and war, sleep—I durst not waken him, but ventured one kiss. He gave a faint murmur, and opened his little azure lights. Since that time he has continued to grow in grace and in stature. I can take him in my arms, but still his good nature and his beauty are but provocatives to the affection which one must not indulge; he cannot bear to be hugged; Papists and those they named Huguenots, were sure he would live to the days when I could take him on my knee, and feel the strong plumpness of childhood waxing into present his love-like face is a comfort to me; his lips breathe that fragrance which it is one of the lovliest kindnesses of nature that she has given to infants—a sweetness gust 1572, fades away, and disappears beneath the 24th of August 1849." (Long and uproarous applause, with waving of hats and lous anxiety we feel for a candle new lightprogrous applause, with waving of hats and discretifies, concluding with a universal three ed, which we dread going out." Alas! the babe over whose cradle the poet gave utter

feet apart, with a governing weel eight feet pidity or stupidity brings him hither.—Cor.

men, and the neutral is old bachelors!" BENJAMIN BOWN. Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Fruiterer and Confectioner; No. 141, Liberty St., Pitts. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and ne public generally that he is now receiving and keeps constantly on hand all articles in the above branches of the best quality and at moderate prices. GROCERIES,

Superior Black Tea, 100 Bags Rio Coffee, 25 " Laquirae Coffee, 10 " Old Java Coffee, 65 Brls. New Orleans Molasses, 30 1-2 " New Orleans Molasses, Sugar House Molasses. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,

20 Barrels Woolsley's Sugars, 200 lbs. Nutmegs, 2 Bales Cloves, 10 Bags Black Pepper, Pimento

30 " Assorted Tobaccos, 25 Dozen Assorted Pickles, Peppers and Catsups, 100 Mats Cir 10 Boxes Mustard

FRUITS AND NUTS, 50 Boxes Oranges, 30 Kegs Raisins, 20 " Lemons, 10 Cases Pruins, Raisins. 8 Mats Dates, 50 Casks Currants, 750 Bus. Ground Nuts 50 Drums Figs, 30 Bags Soft Almonds. 30 Bags Filberts, 20 Box Sheld 175 " Pecans, 100 Doz. L. Syrups, 20 Doz. Palm Nuts, 20 Bags Eng. Walnuts. 10 Cases Liquorice, 200 Cans Sardines, Confectionaries manufactured daily, all fla vors, shapes, and sizes, packed carefully in 25,

Pittsburgh, Sept., 1849.

Columbiana-Lot Holmes. Cool Springs—Mahlon Irvin. Berlin—Jacob H. Barnes. Marlbero '-Dr. K. G. Thomas. anfield-John Wetmore. Lowellville-Johr. Bissell. Youngstown-J. S. Johnson New Lyme-Marsena Miller. Selma-Thomas Swayne. Springboro'—Ira Thomas. Harveysburg—V. Nicholson. Oakland—Elizabeth Brooke. Chagrin Falls—S. Dickenson. Columbus—W. W. Pollard. Georgetown-Ruth Cope. Bundysburgh—Alex. Glenn. Farmington—Willard Curtis, Bath—J. B. Lambert. Ravenna—Joseph Carroll. Wilkesville—Hannah T. Thomas. Southington—Caleb Greene. Mt. Union-Joseph Barnaby. Malta-Wm. Cope. Richfield—Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor Lodi-Dr. Sill. Chester Z Roads—Adam Sanders. Painesville—F. McGrew. Franklin Mills—Isaac Russell. Granger-L. Hill. Hartford—G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright Garrettsville-A. Joiner. Andover-A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmon Achortown-A. G. Richardson East Palestine-Simon Sheets. Granger-L. S. Spees.

INDIANA. Winchester—Clarkson Pucket, Economy-Ira C. Maulsby. Penn-John L. Michener. PENNSYLVANIA.

California.

Gentlemen, do not advise a dog to come to California. Why have Colonel Fremont, Farnham and others so studiously misrepresented this parched, barren, mountainous country? The entire Northern portion of Upper California is inferior to New England in every respect, while the Southern half of the same territory is baked and burned by a scathing, scorching sun for nine months of the year, without rain or dews, and deluged during the other three.

The timber is sparse and almost valueless It is so dry, that a tree of one-and-a-half or two feet in diameter will become thoroughly easoned in forty-eight hours after cutting. Ought intelligent, fore-handed farmers to be induced to leave comfortable homes and bring their families to a land, however rich in mineral wealth, where Indians positively cannot live?

The harvest of gold will be gathered in two years, and the gleanings will be poor in-N. Y. Tribune.

LUTHER IN FAVOR OF DANCING,-Audin, the French biographer of Martin Luther, quotes the following opinion of Dancing from the writings of the great Reformer:

"Is dancing sinful?" his disciples asked him. He replied, "Was not dancing allowed the Jews? I am not able to say; but one thing is certain-people dance now-adays. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. And, indeed, I do not see how daneing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity,-Dance, then, my children."

OPULENCE.—A rich officer of revenue one day asked a wit what kind of a thing opuence was "It is a thing," replied the philosopher,

which can give a rascal the advantage over m honest man."

Saint Pierre, in his "Studies of Nature," says: "When human policy locks the chain round the ankle of the slave, Divine Justice rivets the other end round the neck of the

A precious youngster being asked how many genders there were, replied, "Three sir, the masculine, feminine and neutral."-"Well done, my son, now define them." "The mascuffae is men, the feminine is wo-

25 Chests Young Hyson Tea, Cunpowder and Imperial Tea,

Havana and New Orleans Sugars, 100 Bags Brazil Sugar,

10 Boxes No. 1 Chocolate,

200 " Scaled Herrings,

50, 75, and 100 lbs. Boxes and shipped to all parts of the country free of charge.

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(which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburg Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and common life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenteum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer: these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers' admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the

British colonies. The steamship has brought Europe, Asia. and Africa, into our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connections, as Merchants, Travelers and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that, much more than ever, it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely politi-

cal prophet cannot compute or foresec. Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own. While we aspire to make the LIVING AGE

desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the move ment-to Statesmen, Divine, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure,-it is a stronger object to make it attractive to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say Indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a suffcient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

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S.ALEM.

\$1,50 pe months of If pand expired, a be made, re months, for t seventy-five who are not to be interested herry truth, w

extend its or

DEAR PROPER you, we have he Conventions, on at New Lynne-th enthusiasm. The the Resolutions of and my eff on en Soil men on the off

1. Resolved, T7 States is, at last, a men with the worst to premote hemely ty-an association w sors and tymnis, to laws and to hold offic only of the exception man society.

2. Resolved, That law-maker-and law ex port and approval of and all the crimes and very, and to a mil conquest, war, or other may demand for its or the hand of the gover-3. Resolved, That all tary support of, such by voting or holding of hope or pretension of c rage upon justice and I against the moral govverse, of which no hor

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mains of the old Liberty petrified among Free So crats, insist on boring th notions about the Axr of the Constitution; as least consequence in the Free Soil party, as suc the stupidity, or despise which such views are i These men read to us ments to show the mea clauses, and then go for men who scarcely write a letter, without 1 equivocally their readi all the demands of Sla determined by the Sup nited States. Are such i

The Free Soil party riage with such a bride speculation, for the coa creases our discussion party teniold, and aids ing its character. The Democrats are, at least, of the Constitution, an willingness to comply But the old Liberty par opposite construction they cared enough abou who do not spurn it alto After the New Lyme day, I rode to Jefferson